The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BRIBERY IS IN SIGHT

Supt. Morgan Has a Surprise for the Inquisitors.

HITS THE CONTRACTORS.

Employes Have Received Money for Crooked Work.

CASH IN THE ASYLUM SAFE.

Will Be Used as Evidence in the Investigation.

HOW THE PATRONAGE IS DIVIDED.

In the rush to secure an adjournment of the inquiry into the condition of the county institutions at Dunning yesterday the Investigating committee deprived itself of the opportunity of hearing some sensational charges which Supt. Morgan was ready to make and which he was prepared to support with the best of evidence. Whether the adjournment was taken because the leaders of the committee got wind of the scandal which Mr. Morgan was about to disclose and wanted to get rid of the disagreeable task of inquiring into it is a thing for conjecture. It is known that the men who control the majority of the board are sick of scandals.

Serious charges affecting the county institutions which are under the control of the

GEORGE CADOTTE, [Supervisor.]

Board of Commissioners do not, at this stage of the struggle, help to advance the political interests of the men who manage what is called the county machine, and they are wise enough to know it and to use all their best endeavors to steer clear of sensational disclosures.

At any rate, the announcement that the inquiry would be adjourned, so far as the session of the committee of the whole is concerned, until Friday of next week at 10 o'clock a. m. came as a surprise to all except the few who were in the secret.

The session of the committee at Dunning yesterday was continued until 4 o'clock without a sign of any desire to drop the work. Suddenly, at 4:30, Chairman Moyer gave it out that an adjournment would be taken as stated. At this time comparatively few members of the committee were present, some of them having come back to the city on private business, while others were making investigations on their own account of the county buildings and business, and Dr. Moyer's suggestion was adopted with a rush before its purpose was understood.

Mr. Morgan's Sensation.

Earlier in the day Supt. Morgan had told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that he had a sensational disclosure to make, but was undecided whether to present it to the Investigating committee or to wait and lay it before the grand jury. Mr. Morgan discussed the matter freely, saying his only hesitation was caused by the fear that the committee might be governed solely by political motives, in which case it would be impossible to get the situation and impartial action which the gravity of the charge demands.

"If I am satisfied," said Mr. Morgan, "that this committee is beyond the influence of politicians I will put before it some facts which will astonish the community, and what's more I will present them in a way which will leave no chance of a successful denial."

Word of this may have reached the committee, for the adjournment was reached in a manner which surprised those who have taken part in the investigation and brought a number of remonstrances which were, however, of no avail.

Supt. Morgan's sensation relates to the attempted bribery of trusted employés by contractors who are now supplying goods for the county institutions. Mr. Morgan has in his safe at Dunning the money which was paid by these contractors in an effort to secure the acceptance of bad goods or the "O. K."ing of bills which call for a larger amount of goods than was actually delivered. This money is put up in envelopes and sealed, each envelope bearing the date on which the money was paid, the amount, the name of the employé who received it, and the name of the contractor who paid it. While Mr. Morgan may not know much about the condition of the patients or their treatment he has been keeping his eyes open as regards the business affairs of the county institution, and some weeks ago he became convinced that thievery was going on. He watched closely and finally detected one man in an act of collusion with a dishonest contractor.

Has the Cash in His Safe.

From a quiet inquiry which he began on his own account he secured evidence showing an attempt at wholesale collusion between employés whose duty it was to certify to the quality and quantity of goods and the men who delivered them. These employés were told that their only escape lay in making a clean breast of the affair and assisting the county to prosecute the men who had tried to bribe them. They were instructed to accept the next batch of money offered and to at once turn it over to the Superintendent with all the particulars attending its receipt. This was done, and Mr. Morgan now has several bulky envelopes in his safe, and the written statement of a number of employés which, now that the Investigating committee has adjourned, he expects to lay before the grand jury. Mr. Morgan is in earnest in this matter, and will probably take the course he indicates unless pressure of a severe nature is brought to bear upon him. In giving a report for THE TRIBUNE this information yesterday, Mr. Morgan said:

"Few people have any idea of the struggles we had here. I have endeavored to run these institutions on a business basis, but it has been an awful task. I found them honeycombed with fraud. Contractors were doing just as they pleased in the delivery of goods, and where $220,000 a year is paid out for supplies alone the chance for jobbery is a big one. I found bad goods here and short weights there and overcounting in another case. Until I became convinced dishonesty was rife on the part of men who have contracts with Cook County, the trouble has been remedied to the degree that we are now receiving what we pay for, but in securing this end I have had to adopt severe measures, and in this way obtained possession of the bribe money which is now in my safe. I see no reason why I should not present this to the grand jury, and it is my intention to do so."

Investigation of Yesterday.

There was a great deal of important business done by the Investigating committee before adjournment yesterday. President Healy put himself on record as being responsible for the appointment and removal of every employé at Dunning since July 1 and said he would continue to exercise that power, uninfluenced by public clamor, until the status of these employés had been defined by their being placed on the classified civil service list. Mr. Healy went further than this. As fast as a witness, occupying a position of authority in either the insane asylum or poorhouse, named employés who he said were unworthy to be retained Mr. Healy demanded the facts and said openly that, if upon investigation he found the statement of the witnesses to be true, he would at once discharge the people complained of without further formality. All through the meeting Mr. Healy was openly aggressive and assertive. He said he wanted no mistake made as to his attitude. It was he and he alone who held the reins of government in the County Board and he thundered out with much dramatic effect:

"I have the power as President of the County Board to remove every man and woman connected with these institutions and I shall exercise it as I see fit."

Pressed for an explanation of this, Mr. Healy said that while it was true the institutions had been nominally under the control of the Civil Service Commission since July 1 so far as appointments and removals go, none of the employés have been placed on the classified list and therefore have no standing before the commission. When such lists are made out and worthy employés reappointed under the civil service rules, then, and not till then, will President Healy abdicate his power. This is his ultimatum as laid down to the committee yesterday and he delivered it while shaking his fist in the direction of Commissioners Struckman and Ritter.

Cunning on Patronage.

Commissioner Cunning also enlivened the proceedings with his testimony. It fell to his lot to describe how division of patronage had been made previous to President Healy taking charge of this important item. Numerous demands had been made by members of the committee for an official list of the employés at Dunning, giving their names, length of service, salaries, and by whose influence appointment was secured. Supt. Morgan promised Tuesday to have such a list ready yesterday morning, but when the committee met he was unable to produce more than a mere list of names showing those who are now at work at the institution. This was rejected, Mr. Morgan insisting that it was all he could furnish either from his personal knowledge or from the records of the institution. He did, however, hand to Chairman Moyer a small vest pocket book printed by order of the Board of County Commissioners for private circulation among themselves. This book gave all the information sought, but was a little too ancient, as it dated back to March 11, 1895, while most of the changes on which the committee desired to post itself are said to have taken place between June 15 and July 2. This information is given elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE today.

The introduction of the book was the signal for a lively scrap, Commissioners Ritter, Struckman, and Jones questioning its accuracy. Commissioner Jones turned to a page on which he was credited with a half a dozen employés at Dunning and said he had never recommended one of them, did not know anything about them, and declined to be held responsible for them. It was partially brought out that it was the plan when those in charge desired to swell their quota of employés, to credit the holdovers to some Commissioner who was in disrepute and then apportion the other places among themselves, in this way getting more appointments than they are entitled to and freezing out those Commissioners who are not working with the majority. When Commissioner Jones went into office he was unable to get any of his henchmen appointed because the majority wished to retain employés named by his predecessor, and it was not until the annual drawing was made that he got a chance.

How It Is Divided.

It fell to Mr. Cunning's lot to describe how the patronage used to be divided. The Commissioners would meet and make up fifteen lists, each containing so far as possible the same number of employés and same aggregate amount of salaries. These lists were put into a hat and each of the fifteen Commissioners drew out one and had the privilege of naming the people to occupy the positions specified on his list. Mr. Cunning's revelations of the manner in which the patronage was made the child of chance was brutally frank.

He was asked by Miss Addams how the Commissioners managed when they wished to retain old attendants, and he said without hesitation that they were not supposed to be retained. Last winter the Commissioners had to vary this plan. Mr. Cunning was then acting with the majority, which at that time opposed Mr. Healy, the board standing nine to six. It required ten votes to pass the salary bill in the first place and then, as Mr. Healy, who was President, threatened to veto it if passed, they had to make a deal which would not only secure them the ten votes necessary but would bring Mr. Healy's signature with it. This was arranged at a secret meeting by some of the Commissioners surrendering a portion of their patronage and turning it over to Mr. Healy and other members who had been opposing the bill. It was

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COLISEUM IS A WRECK

BIG CANTILEVER ROOF ARCHES COLLAPSE WITH A CRASH.

One Man Who Intended to Sleep on the Roof May Be Killed—Search to Be Made—Defective Bracing Said to Be Responsible for the Catastrophe—Loss Will Reach the Neighborhood of $125,000—Barnum & Bailey's Circus Was to Have Opened the Building.

The mammoth Coliseum, in course of construction on the old site of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, in Sixty-third street, near the World's Fair grounds, is a wreck. At 11:10 o'clock last night ten of the eleven huge cantilever roof trusses swayed and fell to the ground, and were twisted into a mass of worthless iron. The only truss left standing was the last one put into place, at the south end of the partially completed building. The loss, it is believed, will reach $125,000.

Three men were inside the building at the time of the crash—Jake Crawley, a watchman who was at the north end; J. T. Recetto, another watchman over a boiler; and John A. Fischer, an engineer, who was going to work at 4 o'clock in the morning and who was at the east end of the eighth truss.

It is supposed one of the foundations settled and the trusses, which rested upon them and not upon the walls, gave way and precipitated the crash. The accident began at the south end of the structure and spread towards the north. The three north trusses fell northward and outward and the other eight southward. The two watchmen and the engineer heard the crash at the south end of the building and barely had time to escape.

It was reported there were tramps in the building. The police discredited this theory, but calls for aid were sent to the Police and Fire Departments. Several hook and ladder companies were soon on the spot, as were also several details of police. All attempts to search in the débris, however, had to be given up because the many electric wires which had been broken by the fall of the trusses had charged the steel beams with a powerful current and it was dangerous to handle them. Lieut. Thompson and several police officers started to enter the ruined building, but each received a slight shock, which warned him of the danger. Orders were then given that no one should enter the building.

Cause of the Collapse.

The wreck covered a space 350x530 feet.

On top of the roof were piled from 30,000 to 50,000 feet of green lumber, ready to be used for roofing. The falling of this lumber is thought to have played havoc with the contents of the building.

Over 600 men have been employed on the structure. They were working in three shifts. One shift of 400 men stopped at 9:30 o'clock last night and the second shift would have gone to work at 3 o'clock this morning.

The cause of the accident could only be conjectured last night. It was said the foundation being made of piles was defective and the builders were not careful enough in the construction of the roof. The placing of the roof boards was going on and large quantities of lumber had been loaded on the steel trusses which were already in place. It was asserted last night that this lumber was not evenly distributed about the structure and unequal pressure was thus exerted on the trusses causing them to fall.

The Coliseum Building was constructed similarly to the Machinery Hall at the World's Fair in that the trusses rested on separate foundations, and the walls were built outside them.

The crash could be distinctly heard from the elevated railway at South Forty-seventh street and the passengers left the train to ascertain the cause of the noise.

The President of the Exposition company is John A. Dickinson, Vice President A. O. Heyworth, Secretary A. R. Oughton.

Two hundred and fifty men will begin to unearth the ruins at 9:30 this morning, and President Dickinson says a meeting of the directors will be called at once and the work of reconstruction no doubt be ordered immediately.

Design of the Building.

The Coliseum was designed by S. S. Beman in Italian Renaissance style. It was to be 770 feet in length by 300 feet wide. This great area of 240,000 square feet, or nearly five and one-half acres, was to be inclosed and covered with a great roof.

The side walls were to be forty feet to the cornice line, of buff brick pierced by fifteen-foot arched openings filled with glass. In the center of one side was to rise a graceful campanile 240 feet high and thirty-six feet square provided with elevators and to be used as an observatory. In the topmost story there was to be a café and music hall. At the pinnacle a huge electric searchlight was to be installed. Around the main roof a roof garden thirty-six feet wide was designed.

The mezzanine stories and roof garden spaces were to add two and one-half acres to the available area. The seating capacity was calculated at 40,000.

The construction, according to the plans, was to be entirely fireproof—steel, brick, and glass being the materials to be used. The great roof was to be supported by a series of great steel cantilever arches.

The interior plans provided for a clear central arena 225 feet wide and 692 feet long, surrounded by a thirty-eight foot promenade. Beyond and around this promenade the permanent seats and arena boxes were to be built. The promenade might in case of need be fitted with seats and boxes also. The arena was to be divided so that a space of 400 feet by 225 feet could be devoted to the circus. In this area three rings, two elevated platforms, and a carnival water pool were to be installed.

Twenty-four feet above the lower boxes was to run a thirty-eight feet wide gallery, giving a splendid view of the whole arena. A second ten-foot promenade was to run sixteen feet higher up. The arches were eight feet in clear height.

The remaining 300 by 225 feet was to be devoted to the menagerie and ethnological congress.

The building was to have been opened Sept. 2 by the Barnum & Bailey circus and next Monday a large part of the building should have been turned over to that company.

President Dickinson said last night he was certain the showmen would not cancel their dates, but provision would be made to give their exhibitions if not on the site of the coliseum at least near by.

The contractors for the building were the H. Probst Construction company. The contractors for the iron work were Bender & Seifert. No one connected with either company would hazard an explanation of the disaster.

One Man Probably Killed.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Frederick Taylor, one of the workmen on the building, said that one of his fellow-workmen, whose name is unknown even to the foreman, announced to him his intention of sleeping on the roof. If he did so his body is now buried under many tons of rubbish. The electric light wires were cut early this morning and as soon as day breaks a force of police and workmen will begin a search for the missing workman.

TRAIN ROBBING AN UNPROFITABLE INDUSTRY IN MICHIGAN.

DR. McGREW ON THE STAND.

IS IT ANOTHER GRAB?

ODD FEATURES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO TERMINAL PLAN.

City Council Apparently Has "Agents" Out Drumming Up a Fall Trade in Franchises—The Scheme Emanates from the Political End of the Deal Rather than from the Railroad Officials—The "Agents" Are Asked to Submit a Definite Proposition.

Is the proposed ordinance for an elevated terminal for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company a scheme for another well-planned franchise grab in the Council?

Circumstances seem to indicate that the proposition comes from the political end of the deal rather than from the railroad end, and that the politicians are even more interested in the matter than the officials.

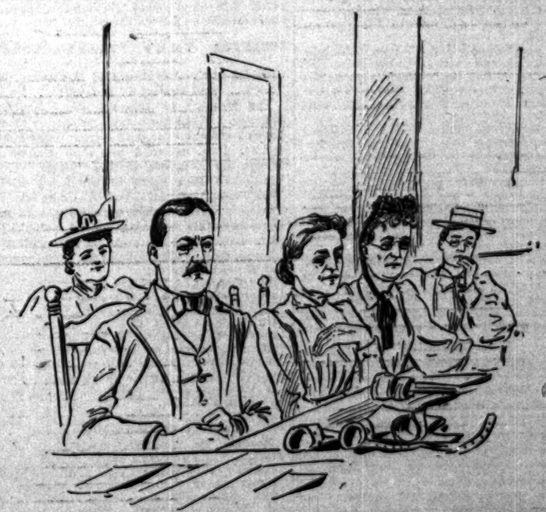
The Council adjourned until Sept. 17, and cleaned up the slate before taking its summer vacation. Now, it appears, it has agents on the road drumming up fall business.

When a prominent Baltimore and Ohio official was asked yesterday as to the desire of the company to secure a franchise for an elevated terminal from Ninety-third street north on Dearborn street to the Polk Street Station this is what he said, naming no names:

"There were a couple of politicians in here several weeks ago and called our attention to the excellent opportunity for the construction of an elevated terminal on Dearborn street to the Polk Street Station. They said it was a good time to get a franchise and seemed to know all about our circuitous route to the Grand Central Station. They were asked what proposition they had to make and replied they could not make one just then. They pointed out that the track elevation fever was on and that sooner or later we would have to elevate such tracks as we own inside the city limits, and now was a good time to put an ordinance through and we would have the best terminal in the city.

"They were told the Baltimore and Ohio was always looking for a good thing and to return with a definite proposition, when we would see what could be done. They have not returned since."

Some of the Baltimore and Ohio people seem to know of the plan and some do not.



Mrs. Bradley. Chairman Dr. Moyer. Miss Jane Addams. Mrs. Flower. Dr. Hunt.
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT WORK AT DUNNING.

Ex-Judge H. E. Gary, the Chicago attorney of the company, said he had not heard of the project and that he did not think there was anything in it.

A director of the company, who was in the city yesterday, said the matter had been discussed to some extent, but he did not know whether the board would take this matter up and try to put it through.

DEBS' STAFF IS RELEASED FROM JAIL.

All Have Had a Good Time and Will Start for Chicago Today.

Woodstock, Ill., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Hogan, Goodwin, Rogers, Burns, Elliott, and Keller of Debs' staff have completed their terms of sentence and leave for Chicago tomorrow morning. They all speak of their imprisonment as being pleasant under the circumstances, and go away with great praise of their treatment by Sheriff Eckert. Debs has three months yet to serve.

Their release will mark a new departure in the work of organizing railway employés. District headquarters will be established in all the large railway centers throughout the country. In each of these districts solicitors will be employed to obligate members, keeping their names absolutely secret. Since their imprisonment 156 local unions that were shattered by the strike of last summer have been reorganized and 27 new ones instituted.

REPORTED DEATH OF "GEN." FRY

Body of Man Found at Topeka Supposed to Be Cozey Army Man.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Leon Bullier, a barber, today identified the remains of the man killed near this city yesterday by a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train as those of "Gen." F. A. Fry, the San Francisco Cozeyite, who started an army from the coast for Washington during the commonweal craze. Bullier claims that he was a member of Fry's army and knew the General well. He produced a picture of Fry taken when in Washington and there is a remarkable resemblance between it and the dead man.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1895.

SUBJECT OF TODAY'S ART SUPPLEMENT.

"A Child of Nature."—Bahl.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, thundershowers.
Sun rises at 5:05; sets at 6:40.
Moon 3 days old; sets at 7:48 p. m.

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FOUR MORE MISSIONARIES ARE SLAIN.

Attack Made on the American Mission Near Foo Chow.

Hongkong, Aug. 22.—Another outrage has been committed near Foo Chow.

The American mission has been attacked by a large and infuriated mob armed with various weapons.

The chapel and school were wrecked and four native scholars were fatally wounded, while the foreign teacher escaped.

There is a strong anti-foreign feeling in Foo Chow, which is spreading among the populace, who are parading the streets with cries of "Drive out the foreign devils."

FORGET TO LIGHT BICYCLE LAMPS.

Thirteen Unlucky Riders Are Arrested on the West Side—Takes a Header.

Thirteen alleged violators of the ordinance governing the use of lamps by bicycle riders after nightfall were arrested by policemen last night and locked up at the West Thirteenth Street Police Station. They were captured on Ashland and West Twelfth street boulevards, and the police say none of them had lamps.

Those arrested are: John H. Reamer, Charles Johnson, Jerry Geroch, Frank Williams, Edward Lyons, Fred Bussy, Mathias Tutechy, Joseph McCort, Robert Mayer, Herman Labergerd, Frank O'Neil, J. J. Tremont, J. Rostabom. They were all bailed out and will have a hearing in the Maxwell Street Police Court this morning.

John Gassert, 22 years old, living at No. 3559 Vernon avenue, while riding his bicycle last night on West Sixteenth street ran against a stone and was hurled to the street. He landed on his head and was picked up unconscious. He was removed to the County Hospital, where he revived and went to his home.

CONSCIENCE LEADS HER TO REPENT.

Woman Asks "The Tribune" to Explain That She Was an Impostor.

Persons who gave money to a woman during July for the purpose of opening a "Summer Kindergarten" will be interested in a letter received by THE TRIBUNE with a request that it be printed. It is headed "A Confession," and is as follows:

"The person who in the latter part of July collected money for the opening of a 'Summer Kindergarten' was an impostor.

"The money—10-cent donations—has been sent to the 'Fresh Air Fund.'

"A GUILTY CONSCIENCE."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The so-called Bimetallic convention at San Francisco adopted resolutions for free coinage at 16 to 1, irrespective of the financial policy of any other nation.

Joseph Kneeland, an inventor of valuable paper machines, was run over by a train and killed at Northampton, Mass.

Justice Brown has been assigned to the Sixth Circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Jackson.

The sealing schooner Walter Earld is reported to have sunk off Kodak Island, Wash. Eleven Indian sailors were drowned.

A 10 per cent raise in wages, to be effective from Aug. 1, has been announced at the Quincy, Wolverine, and Kearsarge copper mines at Houghton, Mich.

The National Association of Florists will elect officers today at Pittsburg, Pa. A. W. Bennett, William Scott, and J. J. Gilder are candidates for President.

A passenger coach of train No. 4 on the Audubon branch of the Rock Island road was ditched at Atlantic, Ia. John Clark of Des Moines was fatally injured and some others were hurt.

The Board of Supervisors at Denver passed the ordinance reducing water rates 20 per cent except for irrigation and the irrigation rate 15 per cent. It is believed Mayor McMurray will veto this ordinance.

LAST EDITION.

BRICE HOLDS SWAY.

Ohio Democrats Are Under the Thumb of the Senator.

SILVER GIVEN A SETBACK

Sound Money Wins and Campbell Is to Be Leader.

HOT CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

But One Fiatist Secures a Place on the Ticket.

LION'S TAIL GIVEN A TWIST.

Governor.....JAMES E. CAMPBELL
Lieutenant-Governor..JOHN B. PEASLEE
State Auditor.....JAMES W. KNOTT
State Treasurer....WILLIAM B. SHOLER
Supreme Judge....WILLIAM T. MOONEY
Attorney-General..GEO. A. FAIRBANKS
Board Public Works.HARRY R. KEEFER
Clerk Supreme Court.J. W. CRUIKSHANK

Springfield, O., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—With the exception of an impotent but angry howl from the free silver element Senator Brice had absolute and complete control of the State Democratic convention today, and his will was law in the continuous four hours and a half deliberations of the convention. Ex-

EX-GOV. JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Gov. James E. Campbell of Butler County was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and the remainder of the ticket went through in the same manner. Everything was cut and dried, and although at times the enthusiasm was marked the convention as a whole was listless.

Brice's will with regard to the money plank in the platform, like his will in the naming of the candidate for Governor, was supreme. Although the silver element of the party made the effort of its life it was choked to death in short order. It is believed Brice and a few others have promised Campbell to furnish the sinews of war, and the understanding all along has been that Campbell should be named.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Smalley a little after 10 a. m. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge of Wittenberg College, who offered the invocation. Chairman Smalley then introduced Senator Brice as temporary Chairman of the convention. Mr. Brice was not warmly received. He proceeded to make a set speech from typewritten manuscript, and as he progressed the delegates warmed up somewhat and frequently applauded him.

Smooth Talk by Brice.

He said in part:

We may, as we often have in the past, differ as to details and have warm controversies as to the manner in which and the instrumentalities by which we may best accomplish our common purpose, but this year, if ever the Ohio Democracy must fight with unbroken ranks and against the common enemy, we must recognize the gravity of the situation. It is now less than a year since we were beaten in this State by nearly 140,000 plurality. Nor was this a local disaster affecting only the party in the State. We suffered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The shadow of the great world-wide panic, the industrial and financial depression, and at the bottom of all a false tariff system ruining in turn manufacturer and consumer, and an unwise and fatally weak currency situation had thrown over the whole Nation resentment against the party which happened to be in power when the disaster came.

There was wild, fierce clamor against the President, against the Democratic Senate, against the Democratic House. So widespread was this feeling of helplessness among our party that we already have lost our majority in the Senate and House. The Democratic party is no longer prostrate, its fortunes are rising, and it is quite worth the while to be in Democratic army, which already has the assured and confident step of a march toward victory. Panic and fear have passed away. The benefits of Democratic legislation already has produced and is producing its effects. Faith is rapidly being restored, confidence reëstablished, and business everywhere reviving. The three great promises made to the American people in 1892 have been more nearly fulfilled—repeal of the force bill, the McKinley bill, and the Sherman bill. With restored trade, however, it is now clear that the Wilson bill, even without the income tax, will provide about the amount of money that is required to carry on the government.

Touches on the Silver Question.

But, gentlemen, there is another question in which great interest is felt, about which there is great difference of opinion, and concerning which we may hear more in this convention. I come to this convention to ask full consideration before taking passionate action. I come to urge the party in Ohio to stand on the platform of 1892 on the money question—to let the currency remain as it now is, and not to change our ground without full deliberation at a National convention and a deliverance from that body. I come to urge that declaration for free coinage would be foolish, because it would be an impotent, an idle declaration. It would drive from our support thousands, hundreds of thousands, of men who otherwise would act with us.

A declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 made by this convention would have no practical effect and it would mean an abandonment and disclaimer of the splendid results of your Democratic administration. You and I have possibly differed from Mr. Cleveland at some time and in some things, as it was our right, our privilege, our duty to do if we were conscientious in doing so, but, taking him as he is, he is the greatest statesman and party leader of his time. Do not understand me as suggesting the candidacy of President Cleveland for reelection. No such question is now before us.

You have heard the Republican war-cry. Their statement that while both the tariff and silver questions will be discussed neither will be the issue in the sense of obscuring other questions; that the great paramount issue upon which the battles of both this year and next will be fought will be the record of the Democratic party under President Cleveland; that the question will be whether it is to be indorsed and its policy continued, or whether it shall be repudiated and its policy ended. We accept this and on it will make our contest and of the final judgment of the American people there can be no doubt. The American people will in the end stand by us for home rule, that is to say, no interference by the national government will influence the election of any gov-

ple; for sound tariff, that is to say, a tariff only made for sufficient revenue to carry on the government economically administered; and for sound money, that is to say, a currency of which all dollars, whether paper or silver or gold, shall be interchangeable and equally good for their nominal par in the hands of every man, everywhere, and the Democratic party will be assured of a triumphant future."

His reference to sound money and to President Cleveland caused the greatest applause of the day up to this time.

Byron F. Ritchie reported for the Committee on Credentials and the silverites had their inning. He reported contests in Butler, Clark, Cuyahoga, the latter two being on the money question. The Brice people gave a seat to the silverites by seating the silver delegation from Cuyahoga and John H. Thomas was knocked out in Clark. Brice was then named for Permanent Chairman.

For Honest Money.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Frank Hurd of Toledo, then reported, the only fight being on the money plank, which was as follows:

We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic convention: "We hold to the use of both silver and gold as the standard money of the country and to coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic interchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency."

The resolutions also declare:

We congratulate President Cleveland that his efforts in favor of the repeal of vicious laws and the upholding of the credit of the country have been successful.

We congratulate our Senator, Calvin S. Brice, for the earnest and effective support he has given to the President in these matters.

We call the attention of the people to the methods and practices of bossism by which the Republican party in this State has been managed in the last few years, and for examples point to its history in Hamilton County and to the final culmination of the same in the Zanesville convention, and we ask the people by their votes this fall to put their condemnation on such practices.

We denounce the last Legislature as corrupt and unworthy of the confidence of the people, and we submit to the voters whether they wish to perpetuate this condition of affairs by placing the Republicans again in power.

We view with alarm the large increase of indebtedness throughout the State by counties and municipalities, as authorized by the last Legislature, and the increase in the last few years in the tax rate and we demand economy in expenditure and conservatism.

Judge Patrick brought in the minority report, as follows:

We demand the immediate restoration of the law providing for free coinage of both gold and silver coins and their use without discrimination as provided for in the Constitution without waiting for the consent of England or any other nation.

"You'll find the white metal in the hands of the poor," he said, and turning to Brice, close by, and shaking his fist in his face, "You'll find the gold in the hands of the rich."

The crowd liked the sally and applauded heartily. The vote resulted 270 for and 525 against the minority report.

Twisting the Lion's Tail.

A surprise was sprung on the convention at this point. Gen. Findlay of Crawford County introduced the following, in effect:

We view with alarm the invasion of one of the republics of this country by Great Britain, on the plea of collection of debt, and indorse the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Findley moved its adoption, and said the Democratic party had better adjourn if it was afraid to indorse the historic Monroe doctrine. "Are we going to be silent because Grover Cleveland may not like it?"

Cries of "Campbell" were heard, and amid tumultuous applause the ex-Governor arose and said:

I think there is a misapprehension here. This question is here before us. We must indorse the Monroe doctrine or spit upon it. It is feared we are going to fling an insult into the administration's face and into the face of the greatest living American. It is not intended to insult Grover Cleveland. Are we going to lie down and let the British lion walk over us? Don't let the Democrats vote against this just and proper and patriotic resolution; we want to pass this to admonish the incoming Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

No sooner had the Chair announced nominations were in order than the convention as one man broke out into thunderous peals of "Campbell," who was seated in the Butler County delegation. A motion to nominate him, made by "Doc" Norton of Tiffin, which was carried, said he had made great sacrifices for the party and in numberless campaigns, when the outlook was gloomy, he had sacrificed himself, his health, and his pocketbook in the interest of the party.

President Ingalls and Dr. Norton escorted ex-Gov. Campbell to the platform, when he was received with cheers and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I received the announcement of this committee [laughter] with mingled feelings of surprise and regret. [Laughter.] A good soldier may fall, but he dare not falter. [Great cheering.] I promise not to falter, and it is for you to say whether in the end I shall or shall not fail. [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

The remainder of the ticket was then selected as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Peaslee, Cincinnati.

Judge of Supreme Court—William D. Mooney, Auglaize County.

State Auditor—James W. Knott, Mansfield.

Attorney-General—George Fairbanks, Franklin County.

State Treasurer—William B. Schuler, Gallia County.

Member of Board of Public Works—Harry B. Keffer, Tuscarawas County.

Clerk of Supreme Court—J. W. Cruikshank, Miami County.

With a series of resolutions of thanks the convention at 2:40 adjourned, the nominations having all been made in about half an hour.

LIVELY ROW OF THE FACTIONS

Brice and Anti-Brice Men Have an Animated Contest for Seats.

Springfield, O., Aug. 21.—The interesting fight of the convention came on the seating of the contestants. Congressman Byron Ritchie of Toledo presented the majority report on credentials, which seated the Brice delegates from all the contested counties. When that part of the report was read stating that the Campbell delegates from Butler County were seated unanimously there was hearty applause.

Mr. Phillip Crow of Kenton presented a minority report to seat the anti-Brice delegation, the Cuyahoga County men, which includes the City of Cleveland. These reports were received with alternating demonstrations of cheers and hisses. Mr. A. D. Weitzel presented a minority report to seat the anti-Brice delegates from Stark County, headed by John H. Thomas. These minority reports included more than the free silver issue. The opposition to Senator Brice was also involved in them.

John H. Clark of Youngstown, a radical gold man, delivered a philippic in advocating the minority report of Mr. Crow, which favored the free silver delegates from Cuyahoga County, who were the most pronounced anti-Brice men at the convention.

Horace Alvord of Painesville made an elaborate argument for seating the anti-Brice delegates from Cuyahoga County and Frank Leblond of Cleveland was equally elaborate in defense of the Brice delegation. On motion of Thomas M. Paxton of Cincinnati the previous question was ordered, when the roll of eighty-eight counties was called on the adoption of the minority report of Mr. Crow, as a substitute for the majority report by Mr. Ritchie on the contest in Cuyahoga County. There were 808 delegates, but Butler and Clark Counties refused to vote owing to contests in their own delegations. The roll call resulted: Ayes, 307; nays, 333. Whereupon the Brice delegates gave up their seats amid mingled cheers and hisses to the anti-Brice or free-silver delegates from Cleveland. As there were fifty-nine delegates from Cuyahoga County the result was received with great demonstrations by the minority, which had been defeated in all other preliminary contests.

Another Vote Taken.

After according seats in the hall to the unseated Brice delegates from Cuyahoga County the vote on the Clark County contest was taken. The question being on substituting the minority report, favoring the seating of the free silver or anti-Brice delegates, for the majority report that seated gold or Brice candidates, the result was announced as follows: 274½ yeas, 446½ nays.

As the Brice delegates from Clark County already held the seats under the report of the Committee on Credentials there was no change in this case. This vote on the Clark County contest did not have any issue in it other than that of the silver question, and it was generally regarded as a test of strength on the majority and minority reports on resolutions.

The report on credentials, as amended, was then adopted, the only change being in Cuyahoga County.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization continuing the temporary officers was adopted. The report was made by Judge J. G. Meiser, a free silver man, who put the motion and congratulated the free silver men that they controlled the convention for the minute that he presided.

Senator Brice returned his thanks for the double honor conferred on him, after which the report on rules and order of business was adopted.

Ex-Congressman John F. Follett of Cincinnati had an amendment adopted limiting any debate to twenty minutes on each side, with a view to preventing a protracted debate on the resolutions.

Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then offered the platform report, which had been adopted by a vote of 19 to 2 of the committee.

Patrick Talks for Silver.

Judge Patrick of Canal Dover made a radical free silver argument in favor of his minority report, and scored the majority report as a serpent which wiggled and wiggled and no one could tell whether it was running for gold or coming back. He caused a storm of merriment when he turned and pointed at Senator Brice as he said the gold was in the hands of the rich and that this was a fight of the millions against the millionaires. He begged that the Democratic party be delivered from the national banks and the money power.

Mr. Hurd replied in favor of the majority report and for honest money. He said no State convention had the right to reverse the declaration of a National convention, and that the place for the fight to make silver the standard was at the next National Democratic convention.

After his argument there was a scene on the stage by Judge Patrick congratulating Mr. Hurd.

Mr. R. D. Marshall of Dayton made a plea for the majority report and L. A. Russell of Cleveland closed the debate for the free-silver minority report. The time had not all been taken for the majority report when the roll of counties was called on substituting the minority report for the majority report on platform. The result was as follows: 270 yeas, 525 nays. The majority report was then adopted without calling the counties.

In the call the Cuyahoga County delegation, which had just been seated, cast its fifty-nine votes solid for the minority free-silver report. The Brice men claimed that a test of strength in the State on the silver question alone would find the fifty-nine votes of Cuyahoga County divided if not for "honest money." The vote on the minority report was, however, generally considered a test of strength in the State on the financial question.

Making the Nominations.

Motions for a recess were voted down with cries for "Campbell," and when nominations were called for Mr. Campbell took the floor to head off the calls for himself and to present the name of Judge Hiram D. Peck of Cincinnati for the nomination for Governor. He reviewed the conditions, national as well as in the State, and said the Democrats could win this year as easily as six years ago.

He was interrupted by Dr. James A. Norton, who presented a motion to suspend the rules and nominate James E. Campbell by acclamation.

Mr. Campbell protested and raised points of order amid the wildest scenes of cheering and yelling for Campbell.

Gov. Campbell said he had run for Congress three times in a Republican district and twice for Governor in a Republican State, till he was depleted financially and otherwise unable to make the race. He insisted on the nomination of Judge Peck or some other good Democrat who could make a good race and afford to make it.

Seconds of the nomination of Campbell rolled in.

Chairman Brice insisted that the motion of Dr. Norton to suspend the rules and nominate Mr. Campbell was in order. Mr. Ingalls, who previously opposed Campbell, made a strong plea for him as the winner. The motion of Dr. Norton was put, carried with a great whirl of enthusiasm, and the Chair declared Mr. Campbell the nominee for Governor.

Then the other nominations were quickly made, and the meeting adjourned in an exuberant mood.

BUT ONE FIAT MAN ON THE TICKET.

Indications That a Spirited Campaign Will Be Conducted.

Springfield, O., Aug. 21.—The nominee for member of the Board of Public Works is said to be the only free silver man on the Ohio State ticket, although the silver lines were not today drawn on the candidates.

Campbell defeated ex-Gov. Foraker in 1889 and was defeated for reelection as Governor in 1891 by William McKinley Jr., the present incumbent. The nomination of Campbell means an aggressive campaign in Ohio, where McKinley is now recognized as a candidate for President and Foraker for Senator, the fate of both depending largely upon the pending contest between Campbell and Bushnell for Governor.

It is generally understood Gov. Campbell was induced to make the race by promises of support for the Presidential nomination in the event of his success next November, in which contingency he would again confront his old opponent, McKinley, should the latter be nominated. And in coöperating with Senator Brice for a Democratic Legislature ex-Gov. Campbell is again confronting his other old opponent—Foraker.

Although Senator Brice is also known to have Presidential aspirations, it is the generally accepted theory that Brice and Campbell have reached such an understanding as to contest everything in Ohio with McKinley and Foraker, who have everything at stake on the election of Gen. Asa A. Bushnell as Governor and a Republican Legislature next November. It is thought the contest between these old leaders in Ohio will overshadow the currency question and other issues. There is so little difference between the Republican and the Democratic platforms on silver that the currency question is now generally believed to be disposed of in Ohio, but the tariff will be kept prominent, as the parties differ widely on that issue, and Gov. Campbell is expected to arraign the Republican State administration of the last four years very severely, as he did in the previous campaigns.

Gov. Campbell called in his friends tonight before leaving, and with Senator Brice and others arranged for beginning at once an aggressive campaign, in which they expect the coöperation of leading Democrats throughout the country. Previous to his election as Governor in 1889 Campbell had been three times elected to Congress in a Republican district, and is recognized as the best campaigner of his party in Ohio.

His running-mate for Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Peaslee—was for years superintendent of the Cincinnati schools and last week retired as Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton County. Mr. Peaslee is also a fine campaign speaker.

Prof. Knott, candidate for Auditor of State, is a college man, and the nominee for Supreme Judge is now on the Common Pleas bench. Mr. Fairbanks, for Attorney-General, is a friend of Thurman at Columbus. His name was presented by Congressman Outhwaite.

HURST HANDICAPS THE TICKET.

Leading Democrats in Maryland Want Him to Withdraw at Once.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Democratic circles were surprised today by Gov. Brown and ex-Gov. Jackson coming out in a published statement advising John E. Hurst, Democratic nominee for Governor, to withdraw and suggesting that another convention be called to nominate a candidate more acceptable to the rank and file of the party. Gov. Brown and other conservative members of the party are fearful since the nomination of Lloyd Lowndes by the Republicans that Mr. Hurst is too weak a candidate considering the bitter fight being made against Gorman within the party. Gov. Brown in his interview today said:

The situation is critical, and unless something is done "the jig will be up" with the Democratic State ticket. I think that in case Mr. Hurst should withdraw, the convention should be called together and allowed to make the nomination intrammeled by any outside interference whatever. The leaders or bosses should keep their hands off. The fact that a man is nominated in defiance of the leaders will make that man all the stronger before the people and would probably elect him. Mr. Hurst should withdraw. If it is not done, I consider the outlook for democratic success this year anything but bright.

John E. Hurst, the Democratic candidate for Governor, when seen concerning the interview credited to Gov. Brown said: "Under the circumstances I can only say that any reports that I contemplate withdrawing from the candidacy for the Governorship are absolutely false."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Jackson of Maryland said anent the political situation in the Oriole State:

The Democratic party is in a bad way, while the Republicans seem in good shape. Maryland is a Democratic State, but the voters have grown weary of having things run by one or two men and giving the people no chance in the conduct of public affairs. Personally the Democratic nominee, Mr. Hurst, is an estimable gentleman, but the way in which his nomination was brought about was a political blunder.

SENATOR QUAY CLAIMS A MAJORITY.

Spite of the Fact That He Got Few Delegates in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—The result of last night's Republican primaries was confirmed by conventions today. Interest centered in the selection of delegates to the State convention, of whom seventy were chosen. Of these the Quay people claim seventeen certain, with contests on five more. The contests are in the First and Fifth Wards. In the former the anti-Quayites claimed twenty-seven of the fifty-two divisions.

They got possession of the hall and machinery and refused to admit the Quay men, who also claim to have carried twenty-seven divisions. The latter thereupon secured another hall and held a convention.

In the Fifth Ward, which elected one delegate, each faction held conventions, and the rival delegates will fight it out at Harrisburg.

The anti-Quay leaders say that Quay has only one delegate from the Thirteenth Ward, and say Quay has only fourteen votes, claiming that the Third and Fourth Wards are against him. Both these wards, however, indorsed the Senator's candidacy today. Before the primaries Mr. Quay's opponents conceded him only ten delegates.

In the county conventions the only opposition to the slate developed in the Recorder of Deeds convention, where Alex. Crow Jr., the leader of the Quay faction in the Fifteenth Ward, was placed in nomination against William M. Geary, who is known as Leader David Martin's personal candidate. Mr. Geary received 810 votes against 132 for Crow. In the other conventions the slate as agreed upon went through.

According to figures given out by the Quay leaders, the Senator already has 160 votes, fifteen more than the number necessary to elect him State Chairman.

The last county in the State to elect delegates is Lehigh, where primaries will be held Friday night next and the convention Saturday. Senator Quay says he has not much hope of capturing the four delegates from this county, as the opposition has a very strong organization.

Senator Quay will go to Harrisburg tomorrow and remain there until after the convention on Aug. 28.

Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 21.—The Republican county convention was held here this afternoon, when the three delegates to the State convention were chosen in the interest of Chairman Gilkeson. Resolutions were adopted in which the Republicans of Lycoming County say they are "opposed to the reelection of J. Donald Cameron as Senator from Pennsylvania, believing his views on various public questions, notably the money question, are not in accord with the prevailing belief of the party." The administration of Gov. Hastings was indorsed.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS MEET TODAY.

Free Silver Men Will Have Things All Their Own Way.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 21.—The Democratic State convention will convene in Omaha tomorrow. Since all opponents of free silver in the party will hold a State convention Sept. 5, it is conceded there will be no fight tomorrow along this line. There has been a pretty fight between the two factions ever since the last convention.

After the election in which the silver wing, by the nomination of Judge Holcomb for Governor, came out victorious, there was a let-up in the fight, and for a time it promised to die out and result in a reunion of the party in the State.

In fact, steps were taken for a conference with this object in view. J. Sterling Morton visited Nebraska and as a result of his consultations with the members of the administration wing all pending peace negotiations were at once declared off and the fight became warmer all along the line.

All this fight, in the opinion of the free silver Democrats, is part of a plan to send a double-headed delegation to the National convention in 1896, and if the administration Democrats are in the majority to make a fight for recognition. The call provides for 813 delegates, and Chairman Smith expects that at least 700 accredited delegates will attend. The convention will meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

MR. CULLOM TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Thinks a Middle Ground Can Be Found to Help White Metal.

Leadville, Colo., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom, Col. Taylor, and C. B. Farwell of Chicago spent the day visiting the principal mines. In an interview on the silver question Senator Cullom said:

You are all pretty radical and aggressive out here, but I hope as between the two extremes there will be found a middle ground that can be safely taken and which will permit silver to be used to a larger extent in our currency. There are many men in favor of an international agreement and it is probably the best solution to the problem, but the whole matter will take many years to work out.

The silver agitation the Senator considered to be the only serious menace to the general revival of business throughout the country.

Silver Loses Adherents.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—A petition signed by two-thirds of the business men of Little Rock was circulated today calling for a meeting Aug. 27 for the purpose of framing a "solid money" club. Many of the names on the petition caused great surprise, as it was generally known these men were uncompromising free coinage advocates two months ago. They say Secretary Carlisle is responsible for their change of heart.

Virginia Silverites Are Winning.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Up to this time the free silver men have controlled every meeting the Democrats have held in Virginia to nominate legislative candidates or delegates. The sound money folks are to all appearances making no fight in this State.

SCULPTOR VOLK'S FUNERAL TODAY.

Services at the Residence of His Daughter and Burial at Rosehill.

The remains of Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning at 7 o'clock over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and were met at the station by members of the family. They were taken from there to the home of Mr. Volk's daughter, Mrs. W. B. Colt, No. 34 Thirty-fifth street. The services will be held from there this morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. E. A. Ince of the Vermont Street Baptist Church, Quincy, Ill., officiating. The revised list of pallbearers is:

Henry Blake, A. J. Cutler, R. B. Barnard, M. L. Bradwell, Joseph Pajeau, and Fred Smith.

The interment will be at Rosehill, where Mr. Volk's remains will be placed beside those of his wife, who died two months ago.

An elder brother of Mr. Volk, Cornelius G. Volk, arrived in the city yesterday to attend the funeral. He is also a sculptor. Douglas Volk, son of the deceased, arrived in the city from Portland, Me., last night.

Funeral of Ex-Justice Strong.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 21.—The remains of ex-Justice William Strong were buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery in the family lot alongside the remains of his two wives late this afternoon. Impressive services were held in the cemetery chapel by the Rev. Dr. Tunis Hamlin of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Washington. The remains reposed in a rosewood casket. The funeral was largely attended. The body was brought to this city over the Pennsylvania railroad in President Roberts' private car.

Funeral of the Butler Brothers.

Funeral services for Arthur H. and Walter Butler, the two brothers drowned in the lake at Evanston last Monday, were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Hemenway Methodist Church. Dr. Lewis Curts of the Methodist Book Concern officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. George H. Grey. At 1:30 o'clock prayer was offered at the family residence, No. 944 Benson avenue, by Dr. Curtis, after which the remains were taken to the church. Business houses at South Evanston were closed during the afternoon and the business men attended the funeral in a body.

Funeral of Henry S. Olmsted.

Funeral services for Henry S. Olmsted, who died at his home in Evanston Wednesday evening, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, No. 1016 Church street. Prof. Joseph Emerson of Beloit College will officiate. The remains will be interred at Wauwatosa, Wis.

Ex-Senator Ross Writes a Book.

Edmund G. Ross, the man who saved President Andrew Johnson from impeachment, ex-Senator from Kansas and ex-Governor of New Mexico, is in the city to arrange for the publishing of his book on the trial of President Johnson.

FOR CABLE TO HAWAII

RATIFICATION OF SPAULDING CONTRACT BY THE LEGISLATURE.

He Is to Have an Exclusive Franchise for Twenty Years and Be Paid an Annual Subsidy of $40,000—Britain Acknowledges the Justice of the Military Court—London Editor Creating a Scare Over the Nicaragua Canal—Sinister Turkish Reforms.

Honolulu, Aug. 14, per steamer Australia to San Francisco.—The Senate and House have ratified the cable contract made by President Dole with Z. S. Spaulding, who will ask the next Congress for an annual subsidy of $250,000.

The contract signed by this government grants an exclusive franchise for twenty years, but provides the grant shall not prevent any foreign government having existing treaty rights with the Republic of Hawaii desiring so to do to land a cable upon the Hawaiian group for other than commercial purposes from any point on the North American continent. The government agrees to pay the contractor an annual subsidy of $40,000 for twenty years from the date of the establishment of the telegraphic communication between Honolulu and a point at or near San Francisco and the Islands of Hawaii, Moloki, Maui, and Kauai, the subsidy to be paid in quarterly installments of $10,000 each.

Work on the cable must begin on or before May 1, 1897, and the line must be completed by Nov. 1, 1898, otherwise the contract is void. If Spaulding fails to obtain assistance from the United States the Hawaiian Government may cancel its contract. The company will be exempt from duty on material, taxes, and port charges in addition to other privileges.

The maximum rates for messages, other than government messages over the cable between Honolulu and San Francisco, shall be such as shall be agreed upon in any contract which shall be made between the contractor and the United States Government, not exceeding $1 per word, and any contract with such government shall prescribe a maximum scale of rates.

The Hawaiian Government has received a communication from the British Government acknowledging that the military court which tried those participating in the January uprising was legally established. The British Foreign Office concedes that every prisoner with the exception of V. V. Ashford had a fair and impartial trial. After reviewing the evidence in his case it is of the opinion that there was not proof enough to convict and requires that his conviction be set aside.

Mr. Hatch states that answer to the British Government has not been made as yet. He declines to state as to whether or not Ashford's conviction would be set aside as required. Ashford was convicted on a charge of misprision or treason and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. He was recently pardoned on condition that he leave the country. He accepted the condition and is now in California. He is a brother of C. W. Ashford, a voluntary exile.

The Honolulu Government is about to start an information bureau, to supply the outside public with data concerning the islands, as thousands of inquiries come from America and elsewhere.

Honolulu, Aug. 14, via San Francisco, Aug. 21.—[Copyright by New York World.]—A special session of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to meet a committee from the Senate and to discuss the Spaulding cable matter. There was little, if any, opposition to the project, except from the Britishers, whose actions clearly demonstrated their prejudice because it is an American enterprise and interfered with the scheme to lay a British cable. The chamber approved the cable contract in one of the most enthusiastic meetings it ever held.

The United States Government has but to grant a subsidy and the cable will be laid without delay. It is believed here, both in and out of government circles, there will be no trouble in getting a bill through the American Congress under a Republican administration for the sum asked, $250,000.

The government will give next Monday its answer to Minister Willis in the Durell claim for $25,000 damages. The government claims to have made out a strong case against Durell showing his connection with the revolutionary movement was an important part of the plan to overthrow the republic.

A part of the local press is advocating general amnesty to all concerned in the last uprising, including the ex-Queen and the leaders of the affair. The sentiment in favor of clemency grows stronger daily, and there may be a wholesale pardoning almost any day. In fact, it is said on trustworthy authority the government will issue an order within a few days removing Liliuokalani from the executive building, where she is under guard, to her home at Washington Place without surveillance.

IN A FRENZY OVER THE CANAL.

Lurid Talk of the St. James Gazette Touching the Nicaragua Dike.

London, Aug. 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a scare article asking how Great Britain stands with the United States government in the matter of the Nicaraguan canal, and says it will be well if the Rt. Hon. George M. Curzon, under-Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, is asked to give some explanation on the subject in the House of Commons. Continuing the St. James Gazette remarks:

As far as can be seen we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries or the English will surrender important treaty rights. The deadlock can be avoided by discreet handling of the facts by the Foreign Office, and a surrender need never occur. Should a situation be brought about in which the United States finds it can ignore the States of Central America, then good-by to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial hold of the republics of the Spanish main, a market in which we already suffer from uncommonly sharp competition from the Americans and Germans.

The St. James' Gazette then proceeds to rehearse the history of the Nicaragua Canal, claiming the accedence of the United States Government to the request of the American Canal company to guarantee further capital for it would be an infraction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. The St. James' Gazette then quotes President Cleveland's reference to the canal in his message of 1894, and says:

These carefully weighed words were designed to create a minimum of distrust in the Foreign Office, and when read in relation to the consistent moral support given by the United States to the company's enterprise and the insistent demand of the United States people that their government guarantee the whole capital, come what may, it is plain the ultimate object is not so much the cutting of the canal as the firm and final establishment of United States authority in Central America. With the canal completed wholly by the United States, the independence of the republics would be merely normal. It is true that English financial assistance was sought by the American syndicate last the United States Government falter in giving the guarantee; but these negotiations have collapsed because it is not proposed to allow the English capitalists their due share of control, which is sufficient indication of the exclusive power the Americans mean to exercise on the isthmus. The cardinal point of the whole matter is, does the government mean to enforce the Bulwer-Clayton treaty? If so, will she join the United States guarantee of the capital? If not, what steps have been taken to secure the neutrality of the canal and the equality of rights and opportunities of British subjects? It is conceivable that events may so shape themselves in the near future that the United States will be practical masters of Central America; but before we consent any abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty must be made by ourselves.

AMERICANS LOSE BY THE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Seaford Proves Costly to Scores of Tourists.

Newhaven, England, Aug. 21.—Particulars which have been obtained regarding the collision yesterday afternoon between the freight steamer Lyon of the Newhaven and Dieppe, France, line and the passenger steamer Seaford of the same line, by which the latter, with 255 passengers and a crew of 42 on board, was sunk, show the Seaford, which left Dieppe at 1:30 p. m., was struck by the Lyon on the port side.

The Seaford immediately began to fill and sank 20 minutes after having been struck. In the meanwhile her Captain had given orders to promptly and calmly lower the boats and the passengers were reassured by the officers. There was not the slightest panic at any time. The Lyon had her stem stove in by the collision, but she was in no danger of sinking, and ran alongside the Seaford, whereupon the passengers and crew of the sinking vessel clambered on board the freight steamer.

There were a number of Americans on board the Seaford, but only one of them, a Miss Flynn of New York, was slightly injured. Miss Flynn was able to travel to London today. The passengers lost all their baggage. Some of the American passengers value the property lost by the passengers on board the Seaford at from $50,000 to $100,000.

At the office of the company owning the two steamers it was said there is no truth in the statement that one of the ships gave a wrong signal and that this was the cause of the collision.

State Senator Oamun of St. Paul, who was one of the passengers, says the American and English passengers, after the first shock, behaved admirably. In fact, he adds but for their assistance the task of transferring the passengers of the Seaford to the Lyon would not have been so easy, and probably all would not have been rescued.

The Seaford is now lying in thirty-five fathoms of water, and it is believed no attempt will be made to raise it.

London, Aug. 22.—The Standard says many Americans who were on the Seaford have called at the United States Embassy for assistance and advice, having lost everything except the clothes they had on. One lady lost nearly £2,000 ($10,000). All of them highly praised the conduct of the Captain and crew of the Seaford.

The Brigston railroad will hold a preliminary inquiry into the sinking of the Seaford before the Board of Trade.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 21.—Mrs. John Thorsen, her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Seaman, and the son of Mrs. Seeman, were passengers on the steamer Seaford. They lost everything in the way of baggage.

TO PROBE INTO A TURKISH OUTRAGE

Consul Gibson to Make Inquiry Touching Attack on an American College.

Constantinople, Aug. 21. — The United States Consul at Beyrout, Thomas R. Gibson, has been instructed to proceed to Tarsus in order to open an inquiry into the attack recently made upon the American college there.

At the instance of the United States Minister here, Alexander W. Terrell, the Vali of Erzerovm will furnish an adequate escort to William A. Sachtleben of New York, who is searching for the remains of Frank G. Lenz, the Pittsburg bicyclist, who was murdered while on his way through Armenia in an attempt to circle the globe on his wheel.

The new American Consul for Erzeroum is still awaiting here the granting of his exequatur.

It is stated here the Sultan has decided to issue a decree Aug. 31 announcing general reforms throughout the empire. The tendency of this reply to the powers, however, is more retrograde than progressive, as, for instance, Christians are not admitted to be eligible to hold the post of Vali, in spite of the fact that Christian Valis have existed for years past.

INSURGENT CUBANS ARE ROUTED.

Maj. Annibal's Forces Victors in a Spirited Fight at Llano.

Havana, Aug. 21.—According to Spanish official advices Maj. Annibal, at the head of 87 infantry and 24 cavalrymen belonging to the Camajuani squadron, was recently attacked at Llano by the vanguard, consisting of twenty men, of an insurgent force. The vanguard was commanded by Capt. Gonzalez, and the main body of the insurgents, amounting to about 100 men, was commanded by Manuel Napoles, who occupied strong positions.

Maj. Annibal repulsed the vanguard and killed Gonzalez. He then attacked the main body, captured their positions and dispersed the insurgents, who left nine men killed and seventeen saddled horses. The troops also captured six rifles, a small number of machetes, and a quantity of ammunition. On the side of the troops three men were wounded.

Information received by the Spanish authorities from the insurgent camp confirms the report that the insurgents, in the engagement fought at Rojas, lost sixteen killed and had twenty wounded.

It is officially reported that the battalion of Alfonzo XIII. and the volunteer squadron of the business-men of Havana have fought a band of insurgents in Naranjo. The insurgents were dispersed and left two dead.

Col. Oliver states that the insurgent chief Benigno Rodriguez died from wounds received and that in the engagement he seriously wounded the insurgent chief Quintan.

An insurgent band of bravos under Chief Rego attacked a detachment of troops at Barajagua. The report says the troops made a heroic defense and that the insurgents left forty dead and wounded. When they were obliged to retire they put fire to the village.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—There is no foundation for the story sent by the United Press last night that it had been the intention of the administration to send the fleet of Admiral Bunce to seize the City of Havana in order to force the payment of the Mora claim. Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department said he had absolutely no information that would in any way give foundation for the report. Acting Secretary McAdoo said the Navy Department knew nothing of any such purpose, and other high officials of the navy who necessarily would know about such a program if one had been outlined said no intimation ever had been given that the fleet of Admiral Bunce would be used for any such purpose, and added the dates and points which had been agreed on for the cruise of Admiral Bunce's fleet absolutely precluded any such intention. It was in fact a story of the imagination, they said.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—Advices from Cuba are that at Palanka a column of troops had an encounter with the insurgents under Chiefs Rolff and Sanchez. Sixty insurgents were killed and the remainder were pursued to the confines of the Province of Puerto Principe.

The insurgent leader, Mujica, has been shot at Matanzas.

Twenty-five thousand fresh troops will embark for Cuba in November.

New York, Aug. 21.—Spanish residents were considerably worked up today over the report that Thomas Estrada Palma, President of the Cuban Revolutionary party in this country, intended to ask the United States Government to recognize the recently organized republic of Cuba and to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents. President Palma when seen said that such an announcement was premature, as the provincial government was not yet thoroughly organized and the insurgents were not in possession of a seaboard town.

CREDIT TO PAY THE MORA CLAIM.

It Is Formally Gazetted at Madrid—Olney Brings Spain to Time.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—A credit of $1,500,000 to pay the Mora claim was gazetted today.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary Olney is credited with formulating the steps which led to the settlement by Spain of the vexed Mora claim, and the positive demand made by the United States is regarded as an indication of a vigorous foreign policy by the administration. This latest phase of the Mora case was not accomplished until after severe measures had been threatened by this government. This kind of talk, while not very pleasant to the Spanish Minister, nevertheless made him understand the administration was decidedly in earnest about the matter, and he promptly communicated this information to his government. It was feared the ill-will of the United States might be engendered by any further delays, and the Spanish Government appreciated this fact by agreeing to pay the principal demanded in the famous case.

HAVE LIABILITIES OF £14,000,000.

Heavy Indebtedness of Bingen Bros., Bankers at Genoa.

Genoa, Aug. 21.—The official statement of the assets of Bingen Bros., bankers, who recently failed, shows them to be £3,500,000. The liabilities are £14,000,000.

Gen. Alfaro Not Successful.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 21.—[Copyright by New York World.]—The Ecuadorian government dispatches show that Gen. Alfaro's campaign is not as successful as his cable dispatches to his Panama friends indicate. A government dispatch says the legitimate forces of Ambato triumphed over the Radicals, Colombia has selected an ultra-conservative in Gen. Saria to represent her at Guayaquil.

Millions of Counterfeit Silver.

London, Aug. 21.—A Singapore letter to the Times states that consequent upon the legislative retention of the silver guilder at the old value, which is about double its intrinsic value in the Netherlands, coining factories have been established in China and the export of guilders thence yields a handsome profit. It is estimated that 2,000,000 of such counterfeit coins are already in circulation and the evil threatens to increase.

German Crop Conditions.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The official report of the condition of the crops up to the middle of August has been good. Reckoning "1" to signify very good, "2" to mean good, and "3" to stand for fair, the report is as follows: Winter wheat, 2.7; summer wheat, 2.9; winter rye, 3.1; summer rye, 3.3; barley, 2.7; oats, 2.8; potatoes, 2.5; grass, 2.7; peas, 3.1.

Cable Flashes.

Nothing is known at St. Petersburg of the explosion at Toula, in which it was said 300 men had been killed.

It is reported two Russian staff officers descended in a balloon near Jaroslav, Austria, where they were arrested.

Brigands robbed mail coach passengers near Orani, Sardinia, and when pursued by soldiers killed a Captain of carbineers and wounded some of his men.

The strike of mill workers at Dundee has assumed serious proportions. About 13,000 operatives are now idle. The latter struck without waiting for a reply to their demands for an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

George S. Montgomery, a millionaire member of the Salvation Army at Oakland, Cal., is organizing an expedition to invade Japan and Christianize the inhabitants. His plan has received the approval of Gen. Booth.

Labor troubles have again broken out on the Panama Canal works and the laborers have gone on strike to enforce a demand for an increase of 10 cents in their wages. To guard against disorder 250 soldiers have been stationed along the canal.

FIGHTING THE BIG TOBACCO TRUST.

Chicago Merchant Sues It for $50,000, Alleging Unjust Discrimination.

A suit for $50,000 was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Stener K. Sanda, a tobacco merchant at No. 2 Milwaukee avenue, against the American Tobacco company and twelve prominent dealers. This amount represents alleged damages suffered by the complainant at the hands of the tobacco trust in enforcing what Sanda's attorneys call high-handed rules.

It is said that not only did the American Tobacco company refuse to sell goods to the complainant, but the latter was "blacklisted" and all the concerns in the city carrying its tobacco to whom he applied turned him away with the information that their forfeit was too heavy for them to run the risk of trading with him.

The differences, it is said, grew out of a trivial matter, one of Sanda's peddlers in some way offending the monster company. Sanda refused to be dictated to and the big concern in turn refused to furnish him its goods.

Sanda says he built up his business on the American Tobacco company's product and that an unjust discrimination against him at this time has greatly damaged his trade.

Among the local dealers who are made defendants to Sanda's suit are Franklin MacVeagh, W. H. Heegard, Charles N. Strotz and Bernhard Gradle of Strotz & Gradle, Neil McCoull, R. M. Parker, G. Ferdinand Gail, Henry Horner & Co., A. Meyer, John A. Tolman, George Roehling and Henry Thorwart of Thorwart & Roehling.

Sanda has engaged the firm of Dow, Walker & Walker to prosecute the case.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—Representatives of nine of the largest tobacco manufacturing concerns in the world, all being outside the tobacco trust, met at the Planters House today. The meeting was presided over by Paul J. Sorg of the P. J. Sorg company of Middletown, O. H. I. Drummond of

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SAY THE CUP IS SAFE.

YACHTING SHARPS GET A LOOK AT VALKYRIE III.'S CONTOUR.

General Opinion, After an Inspection of the English Yacht as It Lies in a Dry Dock at New York, Is the Defender Will Save That Mug—Nothing but an Old-Time Skimming Dish with a Fixed Centerboard—How It Compares with the Other Yachts.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—With all the lines of its hull exposed to the public gaze Valkyrie III. lay dry-docked in the Erie basin today. A mighty throng of visitors gathered about the sides of the dock, and as the water sank lower and lower and revealed line after line of the hull to the gaze of the yachting sharps gathered about what they saw caused them not only to wonder but also to take great hope.

"The cup is safe," was the comment heard when Valkyrie's bottom stood fully revealed. In appearance the under-water lines resemble neither those of Vigilant, nor those of Defender. It is called a keel cutter, but as a matter of fact it is nothing but an old Yankee skimming-dish with a fixed centerboard, and with the centerboard, according to the views of those best able to judge, by far too heavy. The wideness of its beam was even more apparent in the dry dock than when it was afloat. It is both heavy and powerful.

To begin at the beginning, Valkyrie's bow is similar on the cut of its under line to that of Defender. It has the same gentle, canoe-like curve back as far as the forefoot. Its top sides are, however, even heavier, and are cut away hardly at all. Defender's forefoot runs down with comparatively little slant, while that of Valkyrie has a decided backward angle. It is in the bottom of the keel, however, that Valkyrie shows the greatest difference from any of the American sloops. Instead of having a keel the bottom of which is nearly a straight line, Valkyrie's has a decided pitch. That is to say, it almost continues the lines of the forefoot, the forward point being fully three feet higher than the after end.

Astern the rudder post shows about the same rake as that of Defender, which is not great. The aft overhang, on the other hand, is much greater than that of either Defender or Vigilant, and the same is true of the forward overhang. Its bilge is greater than that of Defender and apparently larger even than that of Vigilant. From the rail down to a point not more than five or six feet above the bottom of the keel the yacht is built of planks rubbed over with lamp-black. The remaining lower section of the keel is copper-plated. In this it differs materially from Valkyrie II., the bottom of which was plated all the way to the top of the keel. Valkyrie's draught seems to be about the same as that of Defender, between nineteen and twenty feet. Manifestly it was built for stability. The broad beam, the heavy bilge and bows, and the immense overhang all go to show that.

So far as Valkyrie's underwater part is concerned it is undoubtedly the ugliest and most brutal-looking racing yacht ever seen on this side, but it is generally believed its brutality will count for little when it meets Defender. The sides have but little sheer, less, if anything, than those of Defender, and the rigging, what there is of it now in place, clearly denotes it is intended to carry a massive spread of sail. The mast of Oregon pine is something enormous in diameter, being several inches thicker than that of any of the four big single-stickers built on this side of the Atlantic.

The octagonal steel boom is not so large in proportion as the mast, though in weight it is, of course, much lighter than an equally large one built of wood would be. It looks every bit of its 105 feet in length, and, owing to the fact the mast is stepped well aft, projects several feet beyond Valkyrie's stern.

To sum it up both from its hull and its rigging it may safely be said in building Valkyrie the designer had but one object in view—namely: to build a boat the sail area of which would in light breezes carry it ahead at a rattling pace and at the same time make it heavy and stanch enough to stand up well under its spread in a blow. In the former he has undoubtedly succeeded, but there is much doubt in the minds of the old salts as to whether he has accomplished the latter purpose.

Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff have little to say of the accident to Defender yesterday, except there was no accident at all. It was to avoid an accident they withdrew. Defender's mast, it was said, was found to be too light in the severe blow of yesterday and it was thought best to pull out before anything happened.

Nat. Herreshoff has given orders for a new topmast for Defender. It will be thicker if not taller than the present one. The new steel boom will be 107 feet long. Defender will arrive at Bristol, R. I., tomorrow, where it will take in the new spars.

MAKES NEW CHARGE AGAINST GOULD.

Zella Nicolaus Alleges Assault as Another Item in Her Suit.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—A new and particularly interesting twist to the Gould-Nicolaus case is about to take place. Lawyer Alexander Simpson, Zella's counsel, said today he intends either to amend the declaration in the present case so as to include a charge of assault against George Gould, or to bring another suit on that charge. The assault in question is alleged by Lawyer Simpson to have taken place in the early part of 1893, before Miss Nicolaus departed so suddenly for Europe in company with Al Ruhman.

Mr. Simpson declined to state the exact time or place of assault. The lawyer today notified Lawyer Lindabury, Mr. Gould's attorney of record in New Jersey, that he would serve the papers in the new suit as soon as he had finished consulting the law on the subject. Whether or not Mr. Gould will be arrested on the new charge on his arrival in this city from Europe Lawyer Simpson declined to state definitely. Mr. Gould is on the Paris now on his way to New York.

This last move on the part of the fair Zella has had the effect of agitating the lawyers for the defense considerably. The examination of a Dr. Schultz of Indiana, one of the witnesses who will testify in the trial, was set down for this forenoon in the office of Lawyer Winslow S. Pierce at No. 195 Broadway. Mr. Pierce is Mr. Gould's confidential counsel in the case. The greatest secrecy was maintained by all concerned.

Lawyer Lindabury today served notice on Zella's counsel that the defense will apply to the presiding Judge for a struck jury. This is to be done because Mr. Gould's lawyers, according to the defense, are afraid to try the case before a jury selected from the regular panel. Forty-eight talesmen will be named by the Judge, and each side will be privileged to strike off the names of twelve men, leaving twenty-four talesmen, from whom will be drawn the trial jury.

Mr. Lindabury also notified Lawyer Simpson today the trial would come off not later than the third or fourth Tuesday in September.

While all this legal business is going on Zella is at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, where she opens an engagement on the stage of a continuous performance theater singing ballads.

HILL'S SCHEME IS NOT ABANDONED.

Northern Pacific Negotiations in Temporary Abeyance—Hill Leaves for Home.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—President James J. Hill will probably leave for St. Paul tonight. A conference was held today between Hill, Morgan, and others interested.

A disagreement arose between Hill and Morgan over the question of tariff arrangement and guarantee of fixed charges of the Northern Pacific. Later it is understood the matter was partially adjusted.

Mr. Hill declined to make a statement to THE TRIBUNE representative in regard to the proposed coöperation of the two roads.

"Does not the plan contemplate the guarantee of about $7,000,000 net earnings to the Northern Pacific by the Great Northern in return for stock interest and deposit of securities to be made as guarantee?" asked the reporter.

"Well, such a plan would be well received, I think, but there is no possibility of a general consolidation. It is the intention to effect a close union between the two roads that can be brought about to the satisfaction of all concerned."

It was reported in Wall street this afternoon that negotiations were off. Is this true?

"Emphatically no. An arrangement of some sort will be effected in the near future."

Does the charter of the Great Northern permit the guarantee of Northern Pacific securities?"

"It most certainly does, and the Great Northern stands ready to carry out its part of the agreement made in London when the Northern Pacific shall have been reorganized."

Is there any prospect of a third company joining the arrangement?"

"No; such a thing is out of the question. The interests of all parties concerned will and must be protected. The union of interests to stop warlike competition, to benefit the stockholders of both roads, and to make cheaper rates owing to the reduction of expenses, and to help the country generally is the goal intended to be reached."

"Are negotiations off temporarily?"

"No; matters are in abeyance until Northern Pacific reorganization."

"Why are you going home so soon?"

"Because I have finished my work here for the present."

CORONER HOEBER IN A GREAT RAGE.

Tries to Drive Lawyer Howe from His Court-Room.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Coroner Hoeber recovered sufficiently today from his disappointment regarding the failure of Governor's Island artillery to respond to his call Tuesday to resume his battles with the lawyers. William F. Howe, a leading New York lawyer, was the victim today. He appeared in the Coroner's Court in the interest of a client, and when Hoeber saw him he pointed his finger at him and said angrily:

"Mr. Howe, what are you doing in my court? I don't want you here. Go away. You hear, go away!"

"Why, Mr. Coroner, I have a perfect right to be here," said Mr. Howe, "and I propose to stay here."

"Come here, come here," said the Coroner to one of his clerks. "You go to the District Attorney and tell him that man Howe is here."

After a while the clerk returned and said that the District Attorney was not in his office.

"Well," said the Coroner, jumping from his seat, "I go myself once, already."

Mr. Howe followed and met the Coroner in the lobby.

"Ah, you will stay, you will," shouted the Coroner. "I will punish you. I call your case the last one. I keep you there till the last minute, ain't it."

"Why this antipathy to me?" Mr. Howe inquired in a gentle voice.

"Ah, I don't like you and you know it," Coroner Hoeber shouted.

Mr. Howe assumed an air of paternal dignity. "Coroner, your repeated acts of eccentricity in the court-room have convinced me that you are insane. You are a little lunatic and nothing else."

Mr. Howe added that possibly proceedings against the Coroner for impeachment or for removal from office might be inaugurated.

The Coroner did not reply, but ran out of the court-room, Mr. Howe following.

FRED TARAL MAY PILOT HASTINGS.

Gideon Has Not Lost Hope—Tip Out on Keene's Peep-o'-Day.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—There is a rumor abroad tonight that Taral will have the mount on Hastings in the Futurity Saturday. Although Dave Gideon is of the opinion Hastings is one of the greatest colts he has ever seen, he has not lost hopes of getting some portion of the rich prize with either Hazlet or Requital. There is a strong tip out on Peep-o-Day in Keene's stable, but this is principally because Hamilton will have the mount on her. The outlook at present is that the battle lies between Handspring, Hastings, Applegate, Hazlet, Requital, Jefferson, and Custom. If any one of this batch gets the best of the start, or has a free field while the others are interfered with, that horse will win.

ERIE TO BE SOLD UNDER MORTGAGE.

Reorganization Committee of Second Bondholders Will Buy It.

New York, Aug. 21.—Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court held a special term of the court today to hear a motion for the sale of the property of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad company, at the instance of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, as trustees on behalf of the holders of the second consolidated mortgage bonds. There was no opposition to the motion, and at the close Judge Lacombe granted a decree authorizing the sale. He appointed Arthur H. Haven special master to arrange the terms of the sale. Those terms will be published next week. The property will be bought by the Reorganization committee, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is Chairman.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

No Truth in the Report of a War of Western Rates.

New York, Aug. 21.—Some trouble arising from the sale of coupons of Western tickets and passes gave rise today to the report that there was another disturbance of passenger rates between this city and Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points. The Pennsylvania road was said to be the most deeply injured. General Passenger Agent Carpenter was seen at his office today and said: "It is a favorite trick of Eastern agents to charge the Pennsylvania and its Eastern connections with the infraction of rules of which they themselves are guilty. So far as we are concerned we try to live up to the agreement and we have not yet been able to catch violators. As a matter of fact, there is no excuse for the present row."

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers sailing for Europe tomorrow on the Fuerst Bismarck are: Mrs. Bertha Graff, Mr. and Mrs. George Moyen, S. F. Dziobeck von Schultzes, Miss Clara Teubert, Miss Emma L. Edler, August Conrad, Miss Minnie Conrad, Oscar F. Mahrt, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Siffy, Madison, Wis.; Miss Grace Adams, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. J. M. W. Jones, Miss Helen Jones, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Miss Margaret Schulz, Miss Martha Zwietusch, Lewis Becker, Alfred Holz, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bosch, Calumet, Mich.; Miss Lily Beckendorff, Monroe, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Singen, Davenport, Ia.

Miss Haswell's Mixed Career.

Investigation of the career of Miss Haswell, Train-Robber Perry's friend, shows that she has been watched by the police of three cities. Although a missionary she has repeatedly formed close friendships with desperate criminals, and only a short time ago a noted highwayman was arrested at her residence in Troy. Despite her denials the police assert she knew of the plot to help Perry escape.

Parson Davies Discharged.

Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville court today discharged Parson Davies, Tom O'Rourke, and George Gordon, the referee and seconds in the Dixon-Leonard boxing match, which was raided by the police Monday night in the Academy of Music. Dixon and Leonard were held each in $500 bail, as before, but decision was reserved as to their criminality until Sept. 4.

Rector Killed by a Train.

The Rev. George Hibbard, recently rector of St. Luke's Church, on Varik street, was found dead on the railway track at Little Ferry, N. J. It is supposed that he was struck by a train while walking on the track last night. Mr. Hibbard was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Small Gold Shipments.

The only shipment of gold so far known to be engaged for tomorrow is the $100,000 spoken for by Nessiage & Fuller, as Hoskier, Wood & Co., Handy & Harmon, and Crossman Bros. state that they will make no export by tomorrow's steamer.

Gotham Brevities.

Mme. Modjeska and Rudyard Kipling arrived on the steamship Havel.

The ninety-third anniversary of the Seventh Day Baptist general conference began at Plainfield, N. J.

The Maryland Memorial Day committee snubbed Mayor Strong by failing to invite him to the banquet.

The supposed wild man who has been roaming the woods at Kearney, N. J., proved to be a soldier in the Cozey army.

Belva Lockwood spoke at the National Peace Union at Mystic, Conn. William Lloyd Garrison will be the principal speaker today.

The striking vestmakers have succeeded in effecting a settlement with fifty-two out of 160 contractors, and 1,400 hands will return to work in the morning.

The loss by the New Jersey forest fires is placed at $250,000. The damage to the cranberry crop alone is $100,000. Hundreds of persons are thrown out of employment by the fires.

The French Consul here today notified the police that twenty dangerous Anarchists expelled from France had landed in this country and would make their abiding places New York and Chicago.

The Commercial Cable company paid $1,300,000 for fifty feet of frontage by fifty feet deep at the southeast corner of Broad and New streets. An eighteen-story building will be erected thereon.

An outline of a plot to wreck the Chicago express on the New York Central railroad was found on a card in the possession of John T. Walton, a burglar, arrested today. The police refuse to reveal the details, but say their discovery will lead to important arrests.

A statement was made tonight by Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George Mosle, and Charles A. Peabody Jr., who constitute the so-called Boardholders' Protective committee of the United States Cordage company, setting forth that it has made terms with the regular reorganization committee of which John L. Waterbury is Chairman.

Will Build a Large Towing Boat.

Capt. J. S. Dunham yesterday announced that the Hausler and Dunham Towing and Wrecking company and the South Chicago Tug company would build a new boat during the winter for harbor towing in the Calumet that would excel anything in the shape of a harbor tug on the great lakes.

ON ROBBERS' TRAIL.

ALL TRACES OF THE MICHIGAN BANDITS LOST IN THE WOODS.

Stories Differ as to the Amount of Booty Secured, but It Is Probably Greater Than at First Supposed—Said to Be the Work of Old Hands—Officers in Pursuit of the Nebraska Gang, with a Good Prospect of Running Them Down—One Reported to Be Cornered.

Fennville, Mich., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Despite the efforts of the express company detectives and the local police Allegan County's train robbers are still at large and probably far away from the scene of the hold-up. The amount of booty secured is hard to estimate. The American Express company officials claim the safe was empty and the robbers secured nothing except two watches and a few dollars in change. The efforts being made to capture the men do not agree with these statements.

Supt. W. T. Smith of the American Express company, Assistant Superintendent Wormsley, and two of the company's detectives reached Finville at noon. Several consultations were held with Constable Whitbeck, the local officer, and the scene of the hold-up carefully searched for clews, but nothing of importance was learned. This evening Supt. Smith admitted several money packages were stolen, but claimed not more than $50 was secured. Assistant Superintendent Wormsley said the safe contained four packages, two of which, containing money and tickets and in addition a quantity of waybills, were taken.

Judging from what could be learned here and the fact the Chicago and West Michigan railway has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers the amount secured was probably considerable. Allegan County and the American Express company will offer rewards tomorrow.

J. C. Johnson, special agent of the Chicago and West Michigan railway, arrived here this morning on a special engine and at once started on the hunt. He found the tracks of three men leading away from the scene of the hold-up. The trails led through almost impassable forests of scrub oak, over sand hills and through burning woods. For two hours the detectives followed the trail till it ended in a deserted hut. Drawing their revolvers they burst in the door and rushed in. There were three men in the shanty, but they offered no resistance and soon convinced the detectives they were not the robbers.

Returning to the scene of the robbery they struck another trail and followed it eighteen miles to Allegan, where it was lost.

Johnson and Whitbeck returned to Fennville later in the day and found a gun blood stained, and the detectives think one of the robbers was injured in the blowing-in of the door. A number of footprints were measured and traced a few yards into the forest, but nothing more was accomplished.

The robbery was evidently the work of old hands. The men were cool and completely overawed the train crew. When the door of the express car was blown in one of the robbers entered and joked with the conductor while he arranged a stick of giant powder to fit in the crack of the safe. When he had plundered the safe he returned the conductor his watch and, jumping out, disappeared with his confederates.

[Supt. Antisdell of the American Express company is interested in the train robbery on public grounds only.

"I know very little about the matter," said he. "I obtained all my information from this morning's TRIBUNE. We had no express messenger on the train, and have no loss to bewail. There is every indication of local talent being responsible. Any gang of expert train robbers would have satisfied themselves first that express matter was carried on the train they intended to stop. This petty larceny was probably committed by some farmers during a vacation from their frequent avocation of buying gold bricks or green goods. On public grounds, however, I shall do just as much to run the robbers down as if they had secured some thousands of dollars. The chief of our detective force leaves this afternoon for the scene of the hold-up, and we will spare no expense to land these amateur train robbers in State's prison.

"There has not been a train robbery in the last two years in which we have not captured some of the gang. Train robbery is getting risky and no expert would be so ridiculous as to attempt it in Michigan. The farmers will try it occasionally. The only Eastern hold-up attempted by experts within the last few years was when Evans and Sontag came from California and robbed a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, near Western Union Junction. One was killed resisting arrest, the other is securely settled in jail. What we all want and should have is a federal statute making forfeit of the life of every rascal who will imperil the lives of passengers and employés in order to satisfy his desire to rob."

ON THE TRAIL OF NEBRASKA GANG.

Three Men in the Hold-Up Which Was Not a Financial Success.

North Platte, Neb., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Sheriff Miller and a posse are on the trail of the men who robbed Union Pacific train No. 8 last night near Brady Island. The special train arrived there at 4 a. m. and immediately the Sheriff picked up the trail, which led directly north. The men are supposed to be three in number, as the imprint of the horses' feet indicate.

A report has arrived that one robber has been corralled in a cornfield seven miles north of Brady Island, and there is a fair prospect of catching the others before morning. One robber was wounded in the explosion of the express car, as an abandoned horse and saddle has just been found. If captured the men will be brought here, as the robbery occurred just within the county line. Union Pacific Claim Agent John Keith and Superintendent Park are with the party and the Union Pacific detectives have gone north from Gothenburg and will meet Sheriff Miller.

There were three men visible, according to Conductor Flynn's description, and it seems two of the gang got on the train at Brady Island, going forward over the tender after the train was in motion, and with revolvers drawn held up the fireman and engineer, and compelled the engineer at the point of revolvers to go back to the baggage car, open the door, and gain admittance, which he did by informing the baggageman they were held up and that the robbers had a gun at his head. The expressman was compelled to open the smaller safe. He could not open the larger combination safe, and the robbers proceeded to blow the top out of it with dynamite.

The fireman managed to give them the slip, and going forward uncoupled the engine from the train and made the run to Gothenburg for a posse of men to help capture the bandits.

Express Messenger Thomas McCarl was engaged in making up his report when the train was held up. According to his statement the robbers did not get over $100 for their trouble. Conductor Flynn thinks that the escape of the fireman with the engine alarmed the robbers and caused them to leave before they had completed their work.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BOTH BURNED.

Demented Girl Sets Fire to Her Clothing and Will Probably Die.

Mrs. Elizabth Leahey and her daughter Mary were both badly burned, the latter probably fatally, last evening at their home, No. 3631 South Halsted street. Mary Leahey is 22 years old and is demented.

Last evening about 8 o'clock in some manner her clothing became saturated with coal oil, and in moving about near a lamp caught fire.

Her mother endeavored to extinguish the flames by throwing a blanket about her and carrying her to a place of safety, the room having caught fire. In rescuing her daughter she was herself badly burned about the hands, arms, and face.

They were taken to the Mercy Hospital, where it was said the daughter could not recover. Mrs. Leahey's burns were not serious.

GROVER WILL NOT BROOK CRITICISM.

Removes a Postmaster Who Attacked Him in His Newspaper.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—W. T. Lyon, Presidential Postmaster at Selma, Cal., was removed yesterday because he recently published in his paper, the Irrigator, an article reflecting on President Cleveland. Lyon was a Democrat and was appointed about a year ago.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAKES A HAND.

Files an Information in Loan and Building Association Case.

Attorney-General Moloney has taken a hand in the investigation of the Northwestern Loan and Building Association. Yesterday he filed an information in the Circuit Court to have the assignment of the company in the County Court declared null and void, and to have the charter of the company dissolved.

Attorney Kennedy, who is conducting the examination of the officers, was pleased with the Attorney-General's action and intimated the other proceedings for a receiver would be dropped and the attack against the company left to the State. After reciting the voluntary assignment in the County Court made by the association Aug. 6 to W. M. R. Vose, the Attorney-General charges that the directors of a building and loan association cannot make an assignment of assets and property for the benefit of creditors, and that the assignment attempted is fraudulent and void and does not confer any power upon Vose as assignee.

During the month of July, shortly before the assignment, the court is told, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and other officers of the association withdrew from it the stock held by them and thereafter determined upon an assignment. The association is declared to be insolvent and its assets are not such as to justify a continuance of business by it.

Charges of mismanagement on the part of the officers of the association are made by Mr. Moloney. He says $150,000 has been invested by the officers in unproductive property in violation of the law in relation to loan associations, the investment being subsequently exchanged for vacant lots at West Pullman. The property cannot be disposed of, according to the information, so as to realize 50 per cent of the investment which it represents, it having, in fact, no present market value. A receiver was asked for by the Attorney-General in conclusion to distribute the assets, and the court is asked to enter a decree of dissolution against the association.

Judge Gibbon's court-room was filled yesterday when he and Judge Donnelly of the County Court took up the proceedings now pending in the court in relation to the association. It was agreed several days ago that hearing en banc should be had to determine whether the association had the legal right to make an assignment.

Attorney H. H. Kennedy was present representing a number of stockholders, as were also Attorney E. J. Whitehead, the assignee, and Attorney Cleveland, the complainants in the bill. Assistant Attorney-General Schofield also appeared, and at the outset he asked the court to consider the information filed by Attorney-General Moloney.

The circumstances incident to the assignment were first related to the court. It was then decided by the Judges and announced by them that the only question they would consider in the hearing was, "whether the association had the legal right to make an assignment."

Attorney Cleveland spoke for a short time in support of the bill filed by his clients, but made way for Attorney Whitehead, who quoted statistics. He said the liabilities of the association outside of the stockholders were $843, the amount due the withdrawal stockholders $20,000. Dr. Whitehead contended that voluntary assignment was the only means by which the association could legally go into liquidation.

At 2 o'clock Attorney Whitehead resumed. His strongest point was that the building association was a corporation, the same as any other organized under the laws of the State, and as such it had the right to make an assignment. He held too that stockholders were creditors.

Attorney C. E. Cleveland disagreed with Attorney Whitehead on this point. He said a building association was a copartnership and that its shareholders could not be considered as creditors.

"LEADER" FIRM MUST COME TO COURT.

Dernburg, Glick, and Horner Will Be Compelled to Give Testimony.

An echo of the Leader dry goods house failure was heard yesterday afternoon in Justice Everett's court-room in the case of Colgate versus Dernburg, Glick & Horner. As a result of the proceedings Carl Dernburg, Lipman Glick, Joseph Horner, partners, and Jacob J. Gruen, confidential agent of the firm, are to go before the Justice tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock on a contempt charge, and writs of attachment will probably be issued this morning.

The usually slow court-room was enlivened by a bit of talk, exceedingly bitter and teeming with personalities, between S. O. Levinson, representing various creditors, and Hugh Pam, for the Leader people. During the course of the case Frank Walker, who is prosecuting it, said the failure of the Leader was the worst that had been seen for some time, and the house was run upon a bad basis—that wrong impressions of its financial standing were given creditors. All he asks, he said, is the dismissal of technicalities by the opposing counsel and the presence of the heads of the defunct store on the witness stand. With these conditions existing he declares he can expose a startling condition of affairs.

Mr. Walker says the four men evaded for three weeks by every manner possible the serving of the necessary papers upon them by constables. When constables would go to the homes of those for whom they had calls they were told, Mr. Walker says, the people they desired were out of the city or not at home, or something to that effect. Further, he says, when the men were even found they denied their identity to the constables.

"Not until now," said Mr. Walker, "could the constables serve the papers on the four Leader people, and we began to think we would not be able to get them at all."

Mr. Pam, attorney for the dry goods people, denied the story that his clients evaded the serving of the papers. "The four men," he said, "have been at business every day, and have not tried at all to avoid service. They have been upon the streets down-town as much as any other business-man and have slept at their homes every night. If Mr. Walker wishes to have one called before him he should arrange it so that they will be taken in a court of chancery and not in a Justice Court, which is no place for such an examination as he wishes to make."

The case before Justice Everett yesterday afternoon was called at 2 o'clock. It is that of Colgate versus the Leader partners and their confidential agent. In itself it is not one involving a large sum of money, but on its disposition depends much of the future litigation growing out of the large failure. Consequently both sides, through their attorneys, are working hard to secure, at any rate, not an utter defeat at the hands of the opposition. The firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy represents the Leader people, and Walker, Judd & Hawley represent the Colgate interest and other creditors. Newman, Northrup & Levinson have joined forces with the plaintiffs in the case, and together the two firms are working hard to accomplish the desired result—a complete investigation of the Leader affairs. The confidential man, Gruen, was brought into the litigation because Mr. Walker says he issued the statements of the firm's financial condition.

When Justice Everett called the case Mr. Pam moved for a continuance on grounds of the engagement of Max Pam, the attorney, to this Mr. Walker said the persons subpœnaed had not appeared, and therefore no continuance could be had. He moved for attachment of the four witnesses, Dernburg, Glick, Horner, and Green, as they had been duly called. Justice Everett called the names of the witnesses, but they failed to appear, whereupon he said they were in contempt of court, and granted the motion for continuance and ordered the attachments issued as prayed by plaintiff. The attorney for defendant moved for a change of venue, which was denied so long as the defendants remained in contempt of court. A continuance was granted until tomorrow at 1 p. m., and the attachments are made returnable at that hour.

EXPLODES MINNIE WILLIAMS' STORY.

No Such Girl Ever Known to Have Been in Providence.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The dispatch purporting to have been sent to the lawyers for H. H. Holmes at Philadelphia from this city and signed Minnie R. Williams is generally believed here to have been a fake. No such person is known to have been here.

Compressed Air as the Coming Motor.

Walter C. Wyman of this city believes the coming motive power for city and suburban railroads is compressed air. Mr. Wyman returned yesterday from Rome, N. Y., where with E. S. Drayer and Capt. Cooke, U. S. A., of this city and a party from New York he witnessed a test of a motor-car operated by compressed air. The car was run over the New York Central tracks from Rome, a distance of seven miles, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour with forty passengers. The cost of operating was computed at one cent a mile.

HELP FOR THE COWS.

MILK DEALERS TRYING TO INCREASE THE LACTEAL SUPPLY.

They Are Found, However, to Be Doing It at the Expense of the Quality of the Article, and as a Consequence the City Health Department Has Made Some Tests Which Will Get the Milkmen Into Trouble—Results of the Analyses of the City Chemist.

There is a shortage in the city's milk supply and there are dealers apparently willing to make good the failings of the mild-eyed and indifferent cows by keeping up the standard as to quantity by artificial means. Many of the milk dealers in their eagerness to keep the quantity up have lost sight of the quality and the result is a large number of milk men are about to get into trouble with the Health Department.

The inspectors of the Milk Inspection Bureau have been doing some lively hustling and the result is that the City Laboratory has been kept exceedingly busy. This morning Chief Chemist Charles L. Kennicott will report to Health Commissioner Kerr 115 tests made Tuesday and out of this number seventy are not up to grade.

The milkmen complain bitterly that the supply is exceedingly short and they find it difficult to obtain enough milk and cream to supply their customers. They seem to care little so they can keep their patrons supplied and apparently look upon the consumer as being indifferent as to whether his milk is good or bad so he gets all he wants and does not know it has been tampered with.

The cows probable cannot remedy the trouble as to the supply. It really is not their fault, and the grain is short and the rains have been few and far between. It is hard to get plenty of milk when the pasture is dry. The cows want green grass and until they get green grass the supply will be short. At least this is the view of the farmer.

Insists on Quality.

These are facts that excite little interest in either the mind of Commissioner Kerr or the consumer, when it comes down to the quality, and the Health Department is proceeding upon the policy that no matter how short the supply, the milk placed upon the market shall be up to grade. There never has been a time since the establishment of the Milk Inspection bureau that so many cases of adulteration were discovered. This is partially due to the fact that the bureau never had a full corps of inspectors until recently, and more attention has been given to making tests than heretofore. The city has been thoroughly covered, and a few of the tests of the chemist will show that the adulteration is not confined to any special portion of the city. The tests given herewith were taken from the pile of reports without regard to locality.

The specific gravity of milk up to grade should be from 1.029 to 1.035. It should contain 12 per cent solids and 3 per cent butter fat. No foreign matter should be found. The absence of foreign matter and 15 per cent butter fat is grade as to cream.

The great trouble when it comes to cream seems to be the use of artificial coloring. The milk dealer does not seem to be content to allow his cream to stand as nature made it, but wants to fix it up so it will be attractive. The analysis of the samples of cream taken from one of J. Regan's cans shows it contains 15 per cent butter fat, but some organic coloring is used.

Chemist Kennicott would not state the name of the coloring Regan had used, as it might be a benefit to the uninitiated. Regan does business at No. 72 Brown street.

The cream of O. Wickhoff, No. 1120 West Chicago avenue, showed 15.6 per cent butter fat, but he is also guilty of the use of coloring.

Some Analyses Shown.

The cream of E. Denchler, No. 83 Le Moyne street, is short on butter fat. The test showed only 10.8 per cent, while artificial coloring was also discovered. The analysis of the milk of this dealer is as follows:

Specific gravity	1.032
Butter fat	3.0
Total solids	10.5

The cream of E. J. Stoewsand, No. 103 George street, contains only 11.2 per cent butter fat and is artificially colored. Louis Lenz also uses coloring, and his cream is 1 per cent short in butter fat.

May Bros., No. 1136 George street, put their cans under the water faucet. This is what the city chemist discovered:

Specific gravity	1.028
Butter fat	2.9
Total solids	10.79
Water approximate	12.0

W. Migelson, No. 62 St. John's place, aside from using coloring in his cream, is away off as to butter fat. The analysis shows only 7.6 per cent. The analysis of the milk of Garben & Co., No. 15 Austin avenue, is as follows:

Specific gravity	1.034
Butter fat	1.0
Total solids	10.05

The can belonging to A. E. Jentoff, No. 832 Elk Grove avenue, from which the sample was taken should have been tagged skimmed. The analysis was as follows:

Specific gravity	1.033
Butter fat	2.0
Total solids	11.01

Here is the kind of milk W. Krause, No. 706 Elk Grove avenue, sells:

Specific gravity	1.034
Butter fat	1.2
Total solids	10.29

P. Phenan, No. 4300 Wentworth avenue, has this kind of milk:

Specific gravity	1.031
Butter fat	1.6
Total solids	10.0

Frank Okron, No. 700 Noble street, furnishes milk to his customers that is this far from grade:

Specific gravity	1.030
Butter fat	.8
Total solids	8.77

Commissioner Kerr will have seventy of these reports to look over when he gets down to his office this morning.

TWENTY BODIES HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Ruins of the Denver Fire Giving Up the Dead—Is Owen Alive?

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21.—Three more bodies have been taken out of the ruins of the Gumry Hotel, making the total number twenty. Of the seven taken out since yesterday four have been identified as A. M. Munroe of Colorado Springs, Colo., formerly of Carthage, O., and Lizzie Lager, Louise Reinhuber, and Emma Millethaler, chambermaids. The other three have not been positively identified, but one is believed to be the body of Peter Gumry.

G. Wolfe, a cigar dealer of Lincoln, Neb., has identified the remains of a woman and child found in the ruins as his wife and daughter, and will take the bodies to Lincoln for burial.

The body of Gen. Charles Adams was taken out at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Insurance matters are complicated by the Mayor ordering the torch applied to the ruins of the building.

[Discoveries made in the débris of the Sumry Hotel fire in Denver lead to the conclusion that one of the victims was W. B. Owen, a wealthy man and Mayor of Hobart, Ind. Two shirts were found on which were stitched the initials, "W. B. O.," a vest, in the pocket of which were business cards of W. B. Owen, President of the Terra Cotta Lumber company, the main office of which is in Chicago; and a canvas bag filled with samples of fine sand and clay. However, inquiries at the office of the company, No. 161 La Salle street, developed the fact that Mr. Owen was there Tuesday morning and expected to be there yesterday, but did not materialize. Two possible explanations of the strange situation were given by C. C. Griswold of the firm of Lord & Griswold, having an office at the same place. One explanation is that Mr. Owen's son from Hobart may be the victim, and the other is that possibly Mr. Owen may have had his valise stolen, the thief thus being caught in the Denver fire. Mr. Griswold thought the situation very curious, yet from the fact that Mr. Owen had promised to be in his office yesterday, but did not come, he is inclined to think Mr. Owen, on his return to Hobart, possibly received news of his son's death and immediately went West.

The body of George Burt, a passenger conductor in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company, who was a victim of the Gumry Hotel disaster in Denver, will reach Chicago today at 5:10 on the Rock Island train from Denver. The train will be met by a delegation from the Order of Railway Conductors, of which Mr. Burt was a member, the same organization having charge of the funeral, which will be at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Graceland.

It is reported from Denver that W. G. Carter, a salesman for Green's atomizer, with an office in the Marquette Building, was among the victims. There is no such name in the Chicago Directory.]

WILL RE-ELECT SECRETARY BARRY.

National Keeley Convention to Choose Its Officers Today at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary Barry of Chicago will be reëlected t

ALL WIN EASY RACES

DENTINE MARCHES AWAY WITH THE CHAMPION STAKES.

There Being Nothing to Force Him Out He Is Not Obliged to Lower His Record —Judge Rice Wins the 2:40 Class Trot Very Handily and Earlmont Has No Trouble in the 2:20 Class Pacing Contest—Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry to Meet Today.

The fact that women were admitted free increased the attendance at Washington Park materially yesterday, there being the largest crowd present since the meeting opened. The racing was, however, of a rather cheap character, two of the events being decided in straight heats, while in the other Turquoise took advantage of a tangled break made by Judge Rice and prolonged the contest, making a four-heat race of what should have been a three-heat affair. The track was a trifle dead, and as a result the time was not as fast as the spectators expected to see made. In the Champion Stakes, for horses of the 2:24 class, Dentine had the biggest sort of a picnic, winning right off the reel and trotted in the first heat within a second of his Indianapolis record of 2:16¾. Judge Rice was generally conceded to have the 2:40 class trot at his mercy. He won as he pleased, and might have ended the agony off the reel had he not gone to a break just after the word was given in the second heat, letting George Fuller steak a heat with Turquoise. In the 2:20 class pacing race Earlmont had things all his own way, while Emma Wilkes, driven by "Red" Garrity, rather surprised the knowing ones by taking second money.

Dentine in Straight Heats.

The Champion Stakes for horses of the 2:24 class, trotting, which was the fixed event on the card, brought out seven starters—viz.: Dentine, Hawthorne, Catherine, Billy Parks, Almira Highwood, Spinaway, and Zulletta, they drawing positions in the order named. The race was generally conceded to Dentine. Hawthorne broke soon after the word was given and had to be pulled to a standstill before he would settle. Dentine, streaking away in the lead, opened up a gap of two lengths at the quarter, where Billy Parks was second, Spinaway third, and Almira Highwood fourth. There was no change in the half. Spinaway outfooted Billy Parks around the turn, and entering the stretch he was at Dentine's wheel, with Billy Parks close up. Dentine had an easy thing of it coming home, and won by two lengths, while Billy Parks, leaving his feet at the distance, had to be content with third place, Spinaway being second.

In the second heat Dentine went right to the front when the word was given and was never once headed. He jogged home ten lengths in front of Spinaway, the others strung out. It was all over but the shouting when the quarter was reached the third heat, Dentine went right to the front, was five lengths in front at the half, and won an easy race by ten lengths. Spinaway was second to the half, but gave way to Billy Parks on the turn, the latter finishing in the second place.

Turquoise Splits the Heats.

In the second event, the 2:40 class trotting, five started—viz.: Supposition, Royanna, Turquoise, Kitty Wilkes, and Judge Rice, they drawing positions in the order named. There was a lot of needless scoring, and when they were finally given the word Supposition was on a break. Turquoise opened up a gap of five lengths before the half, where Judge Rice, who had indulged in a handy break on the back stretch, was second, lapped by Kitty Wilkes. Judge Rice closed up the gap a little as they swung around the turn and entering the stretch he was at the leader's wheel. At the distance the pair were on level terms, and Fuller began to ply the whip on Turquoise. It was of no use, however, as Rice had the foot of her, and drawing away won handily by an open length, Kitty Wilkes being a fair third.

Judge Rice went right to the front when the word was given in the second heat and held the advantage to the upper turn, where Turquoise was second and Kitty Wilkes, who had been indulging in repeated skips, third. Judge Rice went to a tangle break a quarter before the three-quarter pole was reached and Turquoise trotted to the front. Judge Rice set sail after the leader in the stretch, but could not catch her, and Turquoise won by a length, Kitty Wilkes, who finished third, was set back to last place for running.

In spite of the fact that Turquoise had won the last heat horsemen still pinned their faith to Judge Rice. The heat was a pretty one. Turquoise led Judge Rice by a neck clear around to the seven-eighths pole, where the Judge challenged. He had Turquoise beaten in the next few strides and coming on won handily by a length, Royanna getting third money. In the fourth heat Judge Rice went right to the front and with Turquoise in the second place all through he won as he pleased. Fuller stopped driving at the distance and was evidently content with second money.

Earlmont Strikes a Soft Spot.

The 2:20 class pacing brought out a good field of eight, and it was generally conceded Earlmont, in spite of his having been distanced the first day of the meeting, would win, and that in straight heats. May Murphy drew the pole, with Emma Wilkes, Earlmont, Duchess O'Neil, Flora Snell, T. N. P., and Alice Director in the order named. Duchess O'Neil shot out of the bunch on the first turn, and reaching the quarter had opened up a gap of two lengths over May Murphy, who was second, with Emma Wilkes third, and Earlmont fourth. Duchess O'Neil went to a tangled break on the backstretch and Earlmont paced by the leaders as though they were tied to the fence. From the half-home it was a mere procession, Earlmont led all the way and won as he pleased, with May Murphy second and Emma Wilkes third.

In the second heat Duchess O'Neil set the pace to the quarter, closely followed by Emma Wilkes and May Murphy, Earlmont being fourth. The latter paced to the front on the backstretch and at the three-quarters was first by four lengths, with Emma Wilkes second and May Murphy third. Earlmont had everything his own way coming home and won as he pleased, with Emma Wilkes second and May Murphy third. In the third heat Earlmont broke soon after the word was given and Duchess O'Neil again showed the way to the quarter, where she and Emma Wilkes were fighting for the lead. Earlmont again passed them on the backstretch and from thence on had the race to himself. Emma Wilkes gave the Duchess the go-by in the stretch and finished a good second. The summaries:

Champion Stakes, 2:24 class, for foals of 1891, trotting; guaranteed purse $1,500:

Dentine, b. g., by Aberdeen—Rena S., by					
Cyclone [Thomas]	1	1	1	1	1
Spinaway, b. m. [Ketcham]	2	2	2	2	2
Billy Parks, b. c. [Jamison]	3	5	3	3	3
Almira Highwood, b. m. [Wiley]	4	3	5	4	4
Catherine, b. f. [Casey]	5	4	4	5	5
Zuletta, ch. m. [J. Curry]					dis
Hawthorne, b. c. [Payne]					dis

TIME:

	¼	½	¾	Mile.
First heat	0:34	1:09¾	1:44¾	2:17½
Second heat	0:34¼	1:10¼	1:45¼	2:18¾
Third heat	0:33¾	1:09	1:43¼	2:17

2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Judge Rice, blk. g., by Belmont Wilkes, dam by Gilbert—Sprager [Hudson] 1 2 1 1
Turquoise, b. m. (G. J. Fuller) 2 1 2 2
Royanna, br. m. (West) 3 3 3 3
Kitty Wilkes, b. m. [Shinn] 5 4 4 4
Supposition, b. h. [Cummings] ..... 4 5 dis

TIME:

	¼	½	¾	Mile.
First heat	0:33¾	1:11¾	1:48¼	2:24½
Second heat	0:34¼	1:10	1:46¼	2:21¾
Third heat	0:34¾	1:10¾	1:45¾	2:20¾
Fourth heat	0:33¾	1:12½	1:45¾	2:25

2:20 class pacing; purse $1,000:

Earlmont, br. h., by Belmont—Lady Lyle, by George Wilkes [Thomas] 1 1 1
Emma Wilkes, blk. m. [Garrity] 2 2 2
May Murphy, b. m. [Elliot] 3 3 3
Duchess O'Neil, b. f. [Ensign] 6 6 4
Extmo, br. h. [Catchall] 4 5 5
Alice Director, b. m. [McKinney] ..... 5 4 dr
Flora Snell, blk. m. [Patterson] ..... 7 dis
T. N. P., b. g. [Pennock] ..... dis

TIME:

	¼	½	¾	Mile.
First heat	0:31¾	1:03	1:36	2:13½
Second heat	0:32¼	1:07½	1:40¾	2:14¾
Third heat	0:33¾	1:07¾	1:41½	2:16½

GREAT PACERS TO GO FOR THE MONEY

Performances of Pacing Kings Who Will Meet Today—Other Good Attractions.

There should be one of the largest crowds at Washington Park this afternoon that have ever been seen on a race track in this city when a trotting meeting was in progress. It is rarely such equine celebrities as Joe Patchen (2:04) and John R. Gentry (2:03¾), both of whom are now aspirants to the pacing throne left vacant by the deposition of Robert J., meet. While it is true Gentry defeated Patchen in a race at Freeport the third week in July, yet the adherents of the latter allege Patchen was not himself at the time, and his throwing a shoe in each one of the first two heats spoiled whatever chance of winning he might have had. Patchen since then has twice met and twice defeated Robert J., and his friends say he has improved a great deal since he went down before Gentry. In records where horsemen congregate little has been talked of for the last few days save today's match, and with few exceptions the horsemen are disposed to look upon Gentry as the winner, though they admit in Patchen he will meet a worthy foeman.

As showing the estimation in which these horses are held the following guesses made at the time to be hung out after each heat in today's pace are of interest. Monroe Salisbury, the Pleasonton, Cal., horseman, said 2:04, 2:04¾, and 2:05¼.

J. F. Scott, the owner of John R. Gentry, marked down 2:03¾, 2:05¾, and 2:08½; and Al Swearinger, the pool seller, 2:04¼, 2:04¾, and 2:06¾. Col. John G. Taylor, the owner of Patchen, remarked: "The track is a little dead and not as fast as it might be. If it were as fast as I have seen it I should say 2:02 would not beat my horse." "Red" Garrity when told of this remarked: "I'll bet Taylor $100 neither horse goes a mile in the time he has set."

Joe Patchen made his first appearance in 1893, when he took a record of 2:19¼. June 1, 1894, he was placed in training and twelve days afterward he won the 2:15 pace at Davenport, Ia., in straight heats, cutting his record to 2:12. Five days after he defeated a field of sixteen in the 2:18 class at Detroit, pacing his fastest heat in 2:13¼. He won the class pace at both Cleveland and Buffalo, and Aug. 11 at the same place he beat John R. Gentry, Moonstone, and Lucille H. in straight heats in 2:09¾, 2:09¼, and 2:09¼. His best race of the year was at Indianapolis, where he forced Robert J. out in the first heat in 2:03¾, being beaten by a nose, and pacing the last half in 1:01¼. In the second heat Robert J. won in 2:02¾, Joe Patchen being right on him, and in the third heat he was beaten in 2:04¾. He took his mark of 2:04 at Terre Haute in a race against time. His match with Gentry at Freeport was his first real race of this season and this he lost, being beaten in 2:04¾, 2:06¾, and 2:09¾. In the free-for-all pace at Cleveland he beat Robert J., Saladin, Directly, and Mascot, he taking the last three heats, the time being 2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:05, and 2:05¼. At Buffalo in a match he again beat Robert J., taking the first, second, and fourth heats, the time being 2:04¾, 2:04½, 2:05½, and 2:06¾. He will be driven on this occasion by Jack Curry, a master reinsman and one who has all the confidence in the world in the ability of the black horse to win.

John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, holds the world's race record for entire horses and is, in the opinion of Myron E. McHenry, his driver, the fastest horse that ever wore iron. He was campaigned first in his 3-year-old form and often winning every race in which he started, all against aged horses save one, returned with a record of 2:13, and might have had a record of 2:10 had it been necessary. In 1894 as a 4-year-old he was not raced, but when he came out last summer he showed himself a veritable whirlwind. His best race of the year was at Terre Haute, where he beat Hal Braden and took his record of 2:03¾. After running at Chillicothe he was taken to Nashville, were he paced a dead heat with Robert J. in 2:04. He was then retired for the season. He made his first appearance of the season in an exhibition race at Dubuque, where he was allowed to step the last quarter in 28¼ seconds. At La Crosse, where he gave another exhibition, he paced the last quarter in :30, the mile being covered in 2:09¼. He was then shipped to Freeport, where he met and defeated Joe Patchen in a match at mile heats. In the first heat of the race he went to the quarter in 30 seconds, the half in :59½, and the three-quarters in 1:30, a two-minute clip, where Patchen cast a shoe and Gentry slowed up coming home. In his work at Washington Park he has shown that he still has all his speed with him.

Other Events on the Card.

In addition to the great pacing match, which will be started at 2:30 prompt, there are three other events to be decided—viz.: The Breeders' Stake for foals of 1892, eligible to the 2:25 class, trotting, in which Abnet, the sensational 3-year-old filly of the year with her record of 2:12¾, will measure strides with the great colt, Pat L., 2:12; and a field of promising youngsters; the 2:12 pacing class, in which Susie G., Dollie Spanker, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Prairie Lily, all of whom can slip along in 2:12 or better, will battle for the money. The Chicago Stake, for trotters of the 2:20 class, will wind up the day's sport, and in this Lady Wilton, Trotwood, Margaret C., and others will compete. The entries follow:

Breeders' Stake, guaranteed purse $2,000, for foals of 1892, eligible to 2:25 class, trotting:

Abnet, b. f., by Ansonidor—Imoleta; Henry Chessman, Clinton, Wis.
Joktan, b. s., Lord Jenkinson—Theresa Langen; J. H. Burtsfield, Van Wert, O.
Marie D., b. f., Patron—Cleopatra; R. J. Jamison, Delaware, O.
Pat L., b. h., by Republican; J. W. Lash, Auburn, Neb.
Moloch, br. g., Warlock—dam by Strathmore; W. B. Hall, Paris, Ky.
Miss Kate, b. f., Direct—Fanny K.; Pleasanton Stock Farm, Pleasanton, Cal.
Special, John B. Gentry, b. s.; Joe Patchen, blk. s., called at 2:30 prompt, purse $3,000 and pacing championship.
2:12 class, pacing, purse $1,000, best 3 in 5:
Sable Gift, b. s., Gift Jr.—Dillon.
Attorney Jr., s., Attorney—Dolly; W. A. Freeman, Geneva, Ill.
Dan McCabe, b. h., Accommodation—Red Buck; E. C. Crane & Son, Chebanse, Ill.
Alix, b. f., by Phillips' Blue Bull; O. C. Phillips, Boston, Mass.
Sir Edwin Arnold, s. s., Capt. Cook—Lady Wilkes; Wallace and Thompson, Paducah, Ky.
Prairie Lillie, b. m., Adrian Wilkes—Jessie B.; F. Boyce, Brooklyn, Wis.
Dollie Spanker, b. m., Jim Wilkes—True Boy; W. W. Hayman, Willow Grove, Va.
Slumber, br. h., Harold—Repose; Frank S. Bolfe, Chicago, Ill.
Susie G., b. m., Little Henry—Lucy; I. K. Lambert, Emporia, Kas.
Ella L., gr. m., by Altamont; Pleasonton Stock Farm, Pleasonton, Cal.
Peerless, b. m., Equity Wilkes—Thoroughbred; Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.
Chicago Stake, 2:20 class, trotting, purse $5,000:
Rispah, b. m., by Haroldmont, dam by Louis Napoleon; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, O.
Margaret C., m., by William B., dam Machillis; Owen & McKinney, Shelbyville, Ky.
Helen K., b. m., by Patron, dam Wedding Bells; C. F. Emery, Chicago, Ill.
Bryson, br. h., by Simmons, dam by Clark Chief Jr.; H. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.
B ken, gr. g., by Sphinx, dam Alscota Maid; L. Barringer, Sedinaw, Mich.
Margaret, ch. m., by Caponi, dam Grace B.; E. P. De Wolf, Waukegan, Ill.
Anntine, ch. m., by Winslock, dam Puella; Hedges & Wilson, Kentucky.
Lady Wilton, br. m., by Wilton, dam Lemonade; Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Ont.
Miss McGregor, b. g., by Robert McGregor, dam Morgan Belle; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y.

GENTRY 1 TO 2 AT INDEPENDENCE.

Selling Pools at the Iowa Kite Track on Today's Big Pace.

Independence, Ia., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The talent picked the winners today, although but one race went in straight heats. A high wind made extreme speed impossible. The 3-year-old 3:00 trot was a guessing match to the end. Pools sold here on the Gentry-Patchen race tomorrow, with Gentry favorite 2 to 1. The summaries:

2:00 trot, purse $1,000:

Rose, ch. c., by Red Knight (Chandler) 1 2 5 1 1
Bobby Wilkes, s. g. (Alexander) 5 1 1 2 3
Combine, b. g. (Carse) 2 4 2 3 4
Elijah, b. f. (Farwell) 4 5 4 5 2
Edward A., b. h. (Pollock) 3 3 3 5 5
Dell Reid, b. m. (Moore) ..... 6 6 dr
Time—2:24¾; 2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:20¾.

2:25 pace, $1,000:

Bert Oliver, b. h. (Hussy) 1 1 1
Hail Cloud, b. h. (Ingalls) 2 2 2
Frank Potts, ch. h. (Rockwell) 3 3 4
Lady Nottingham, b. f. (Miller) 6 6 3
Kassel, b. h. (Moore) 4 4 5
Lady Campbell, b. m. (Tathwell) 6 6ds
Swift Bird, b. h. (Wellstead) 8 7ds
Gen. Miles, b. g. (Wellstead) 7 6ds
Voninore, b. h. (Wellstead) ..... Dis.
Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:14¾.

3-year-olds, 3:00 trot, $1,000:

Alentel, ch. g., by Axtell (Reynolds) 1 2 2 1 1
Maggie, b. f. (Cutter) 2 1 1 2 2
Minerva D., b. m. (Dorman) ..... 3 3 dis
Time—2:24; 2:27; 2:17¼; 2:23; 2:20½.

GOOD RACING TO FEW SPECTATORS.

Quechy Provides a Sensation at Rochester by Handily Defeating Altao.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Unless there is a much increased attendance at the driving park tomorrow the local association is likely to follow the example of Buffalo and make this the last grand circuit meeting in this city. The 2:06 trot is on for Thursday, but Azote cannot lose against such material as Lesa Wilkes, Lightning, and Fantasy. It is doubtful if the last named mare will start, since she did so poorly last week at home in the race with Azote, Alix is also to go against the time, but the footing is not firm enough for the Queen to get near her record.

The 2:30 trot for foals of 1892 opened proceedings today. There was some curiosity as to whether Larabee could carry his old form after the enforced let-up of two weeks caused by injuries to his foot at Buffalo. The first heat settled all doubts regarding the Kentucky colt's ability, as he played with his three opponents in 2:19. Fred Kohl made so bad a break at the start he was behind the flag. Two more heats at a comfortable clip gave Larabee the easiest victory he has had since he joined the circuit at Detroit.

It was hard to pick the winner of the 2:20 pace until Fanny S. had stepped the first heat in 2:15 with speed to spare. She had to go faster the next time and in the third mile surrendered to Boneta, apparently tired. It was a great surprise, therefore, when Fanny S. rallied in the fourth heat, forced Boneta to a break, and won as she pleased.

This sensation was followed by a greater one in the 2:19 trot. So much superior to his field was Altao considered that 1 to 5 was the best price offered against him. The favorite got away well in the first heat, but could not brush with Merman and Psyche. After this pair had brushed to the half Quechy overhauled them and led the party home in 2:19¼. The racy son of Alcyone repeated the trick in the second heat, with Altao farther back than before. After a lot of scoring Quechy fell behind in the next mile, but by a splendid spurt got the lead again in the third quarter. Then Newcastle came through next the rail and gave the little horse a nip-and-tuck argument to the wire. From the spectators' side Newcastle seemed to have the best of it, but the judges saw Quechy's nose in front and the race was over. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $2,000:

Larabee, b. c., by Jay Bird—Kate, by Abdallah [S. Wilson] 3 1 1 1
Geddes, b. m. [Splan] 1 2 2 2
Preech, b. g. [Tucker] 2 3 3 3
Fred Kohl, bl. g. [Dickerson] ..... dis
Time—2:19; 2:20; 2:18.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Poor Jonathan, by Edgar Wilkes [Wilson] 1 1 1 1
Tuty Wilkes, b. f. [Kesser] 3 4 2 2
Taivera Jr., br. g. (Gregg) 2 3 4 3
John W. S., s. h. [Eastman] 4 2 3 5ds
George E., g. g. (Gill) 5 5 5 4
Frowsley Hal, b. h. [Race] 6 6 5
Kansas Jack, b. g. [Phillips] ..... 7 dis
Duessa, b. m. [Danforth] 8 7ds
Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:20.

2:24 trot, purse $350, three in five:

Fay Gordon, b. f. (Shoemaker) 3 1 1 1
Frank H., b. h. [Soucie] 1 3 2 4
Ann Wilkes [Wilson] 2 2 3 3
Sonticus, b. h. [Wellstead] 4 4 4 2
Time—2:23¾; 2:25¼; 2:29.

Running, half mile dash—Thain won, Prince L. second, Trison third. Time—:51½.

DISSATISFACTION AT CANTON RACES.

Placing of Horses in the 2:29 Trot Has a Peculiar Look.

Canton, O., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—In the 2:29 trot today Minting was second in the third heat, but the position was given Harry L., the judges claiming to have voted that way. From the fact that the next heat was not called for forty-five minutes and the race postponed after a little scoring by the approach of darkness many take a less charitable view of the race. Minting was well backed for position. The race was called with one heat won by Pensioner and two by Brooklawn. The summaries:

2:17 pace, purse $500:

Preston Dibolna, br. h. by Pancoast [Walter Green] 3 1 1 1
Hannie Jr., ch. h. (W. C. Crane) 1 2 3 3
Nicoli, g. g. (Wilson and Shanks) 2 3 2 2
Negro, br. g. (Dan McCorkle) 4 4 4 4
Time—2:20½; 2:21; 2:19; 2:19.

2:29 pace, purse $400:

Monroe Girl, r. m., by Harry Scott [Charles Meil] 1 1 1
Allegro, sp. g. [Thomas] 3 2 3
Frank Wells, b. g. [Coffin] 2 3 2
Maud L., b. m. [Pancoast] ..... 4 dis
Panford, b. h. ..... 5 dis
Time—2:23¾; 2:21½; 2:24.

GRACE O'MALLEY WINS AT OTTUMWA

It Takes Fifteen Heats to Decide Three Races in Iowa.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The races today were without excitement but a big attendance fattened the gate receipts. The summaries:

2:27 trot, purse $300 [unfinished from Tuesday]:

Grace O'Malley, ch. m. [O'Malley] 1 1 1 1 1
Princess Ali, b. m. 4 1 1 3 3 3
In It, b. h. 2 2 2 1 2 2
Grass at Night, b. m. ..... 3 3 3 2 1 dr
Ked Camoloon, b. h. ..... 5 5 4 4 dr
Frank Simmons, blk. h. ..... 1 5 dr
Time—2:20¾; 2:27¾; 2:23½; 2:27¾; 2:26¾; 2:29; 2:20¾.

2:27 trot, purse $400:

St. Sebs, br. h., by St. Cloud [Polloth] 2 2 1 1 1
Velvet, b. h. [Fowler] 4 1 2 2 2
Lady Washington, br. m. [Daggett] 1 3 3 3 3
Nellie Chatterton, b. m. [Atkinson] 5 6 6 5 4
Dr. Sparks, b. g. [Fisher] 6 4 5 4 5
Almont Sherman b. h. [Baird] 3 4 3 6 6
Time—2:28¾; 2:28¾; 2:32¾; 2:31; 2:29.

2:15 pace, purse $400:

Ophelia, g. m. [Cunningham] 1 1 1
J. C. C., blk. g. [McCosh] 2 2 3
Harry Holton, br. h. [Daggett] 3 3 2
Red Bandanna [Swisher] 4 5 5
Juliet, ch. m. [Huxthal] 5 4 4
Helen N., ch. m. [Harrison] ..... dr.
Time—2:19¾; 2:20; 2:19.

SPRING VALLEY'S FIRST DAY'S RACING

Benegro, Pointer Hal, and Sir Charles Win the Events.

Spring Valley, Ill., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The first day's racing of the Driving Association meeting was well attended. The summaries:

3:00 trot:

Benegro [Bryan] 1 2 1 1
Chicago Prince [McMullen] 2 1 2 2
St. Bell's Boy [Kitterman] 3 4 3 3
Topsey L., Prince Murat, Pamb Bell, Essie Wilks and Wood finished as named.
Time—2:33; 2:31¾; 2:33¾; 2:34½.

2:35 pace:

Pointer Hal [Cain] 1 1 1
Palos [Lawrence] 3 2 4
Manager T. [Hawley] 2 3 6
Seven Pines [McCane] 5 4 5
Jake Agate, Lottie C., and Dance Swing finished as named.
Time—2:24¼; 2:21¾; 2:22.

2:27 trot:

Sir Charles (Agler) 1 1 1
Kit Weber (Weiler) 2 3 2
South Ward (Esa) 3 2 3
Dr. Egoert, Reno, Allie Medium, Black Bess, and Tural finished as named.
Time—2:29¾; 2:28; 2:24.

FLOSSEY CAPTURES AN EASY VICTORY.

Takes the 2:26 Trot at Galesburg—Good Racing in the 2:16 Trot.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The racing today was excellent. The 2:18 trot was the best of the meet thus far. The 2:26 trot was an easy victory for Flossey. The summaries:

2:26 class, trot, purse $500:

Flossey, b. m., by Alsantic [Allen] 1 1
Loudema Wilkes, b. m. (Albertson) 2 2
Tornado b. g. [Miller] 3 3
Obed, b. g. [Manley] 4 4
Guy Princeton, br. h. [Shank] ..... dis
Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾.

2:18 class, trotting, purse $500:

Ollie K., b. m., by King Wilkes [Davis] 4 1 1
Conductor, g. h. [Thomas] 1 2 4
Joe Wonder, b. g. [Lindley] 2 3 3
Claus Almont, b. g. [Elliott] 3 4 2
William Tell, b. g. [Manisby] 7 5 6
Cygnet, ch. m. [McCoy] 6 6 5
Satin Slipper, blk. m. [McKay] 5 7 7
King Princeps, b. h. [Shuler] ..... dis
Time—2:15; 2:14¾; 2:16¾.

KENTUCKY BLUE RIBBON FAIR OPEN.

Cycloness Wins an Exciting Five Heat Race and Takes a New Mark.

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Kentucky's Blue Ribbon Fair began today with 4,000 people in attendance. The one race program took five heats to decide and in which Cycloness took a record of 2:20. The summaries:

First race, 2:23 class, purse $400:

Cycloness, b. m., by Cyclone [Long] 1 2 3 1 1
Walbeck, g. g., by Wilkes Boy [Hutchins] 2 1 1 2 3
Ned Bruce, b. g., by Cyclone [Hodges] 3 3 2 3 2
Time—2:24¾; 2:23¾; 2:21½; 2:20; 2:20.

EZELL LOSES A RACER

RAPATAP FALLS AND BREAKS HER NECK IN A SARATOGA FIELD.

Valued at $5,000 and a Good Winner and Sturdy Campaigner—Closing of Buffalo Trotting Track Makes the Saratoga Gamblers Wear Long Faces—Counter Tenor Beats Flying Dutchman — Attempt to Burn Up the Aqueduct Ring Falls—Many Accidents at St. Asaph.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Louis Ezell's 4-year-old racer Rapatap, by imp. Rapture—Wanton, valued at $5,000, while running alone in a field late this afternoon fell and broke her neck. While there is no direct community of interests between the running and trotting fraternity the faces of the sporting element here became suddenly elongated last night when they learned the famous Buffalo Trotting Association had decided to dissolve and cut its park up into building lots. Prohibitory betting legislation was the solemn requiem mass that marked the dissolution of the track. The gamblers fear the same cause may possibly place a headstone over the grave of the Saratoga Racing Association, unless there is a most radical change in the management by which the Walbaum influence and control can be effectually squelched.

Three favorites won today. The start in the first race was bad, Miss Hannah being left at the post. Walbaum's Sweet Favordale was apparently favored when the flag fell and won by a big half length. In the Spencer handicap only Rey el Santa Anita, Saragossa, and Sir Excess started. The race was only a procession. In the first quarter Sir Excess gained the front and led the others home, winning by four lengths. Flying Dutchman was beaten by Counter Tenor by a good neck. The summaries:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Sweet Favordale, 109 pounds [Cassin], even, won; Sinaloa III., 104 [Martin], even, second; Florence Colville, 105 [Chorn], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Hanwell, 98 pounds [McClain], 3½ to 1, won; Ajax, 112 [Martin], 2¼ to 1, second; Pop Gray, 112 [Chorn], 3 to 5, third. Time, :57½.

Third race, Spencer Handicap, $2,500, 1¼ miles—Sir Excess, 112 pounds (Martin), 3 to 5, won; Saragossa, 115 (Chorn), 6 to 1, second; Rey el Santa Anita, 125 [L. Murphy], 6 to 5, third. Time, 2:08¾.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Counter Tenor, 112 pounds [Martin], 2 to 1, won; Flying Dutchman, 112 [Chorn], 1 to 3, second; Kandor, 106½ [Stack], 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Hidalgo, 110 pounds [Chorn], 4 to 5, won; Engineer, 107 [Martin], 10 to 1, second; King Michael, 107 [Lamley], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Runaway, 112 pounds; St. Ilario, 107; Manchester, 105; Babe Murphy, Edna May, 100.

Second race, 1 mile—Pepper, 108 pounds; Manchester, 98; Maurice, 94; Hidalgo, 92.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Rosalind III., 103 pounds; Goldsburg, 98; Fifield, 97; Mildred D., Chugnut, Bernardine, Sherrick, 95.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Dungarven, 104 pounds; Enthusiast, 103; Frig, Kapango colt, Cass, 102.

Fifth race, renewal of the Beverwyck Steeplechase, 2¼ miles—Woodpath, 162 pounds; St. Luke, 159; Sam Corey, 157; Reseprion, 104; Ingot, 150; Lionheart, Caracas, Lafayette, 135; Beverwyck, 122.

Louisville Pooling on Saratoga.

First race—St. Ilario, $15; Runaway, $10; Manchester, $8; Babe Murphy, $4; Edna May, $3.

Second race—Pepper, $15; Manchester, $8; field, $5.

Third race—Rosaline III., $10; Mildred, $6; Chugnut, Bernardina, $4 each; field, $2.

Fourth race—Dungarven, $15; Enthusiast, $8; Cass, $6; Frig, $4; Kapanga colt, $2.

Fifth race—No pooling.

FAIL TO HURT THE AQUEDUCT RING.

Attempt to Make a Coup with Speculation Does Not Succeed.

New York, Aug. 21.—In the second race at Aqueduct today there was some heavy betting. Jack the Jew was the favorite, but was lightly played. Speculation opened at 4 to 1, but went back to 12 to 1 on reports he was in no condition to run. Then he was backed to 4 to 1 again. The proposed slaughter of the ring did not take place, however, as he was beaten a head by Souvenir. The summaries:

First race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Royal Princess, 108 pounds [Rogers], even, won; Gladioli, 90 [O'Leary], 8 to 5, second; Rebea, 99 [Sheedy], 4 to 1, third. Time, :56¾.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Souvenir, 108 pounds [Wynn], 4 to 1, won; Speculation, 124 [Camp], 4 to 1, second; Florinda, 117 [J. Lamley], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, selling, handicap—Sunup, 119 pounds [McCafferty], 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Hailstone, 119 [Doggett], 3 to 1, second; Cornbluff, 102 [T. Doggett], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—W. B., 114 pounds [Garland], 2 to 1, won; Chartreuse, 110 [Wiggett], 2 to 1, and Logan, 112 [Noble], 8 to 5, ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Diabolina, 107 pounds [Sims], 9 to 5, won; Lancer, 102 [Hamilton], 3 to 1, second; Fred Douglass, 101 [Sheedy], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Sixth race, 1 mile selling—Annie Bishop, 109 [Sims], 7 to 10, won; Chiswick, 100 [Bergen], 6 to 1, second; Gold Dollar, 97 [Sheedy], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—J. N. T. [imp.], Big Joe, Benning, Little Thorne, F. Train, 98 pounds; Body Guard, Gaffney, Roundout, Gladiola, 95.

Second race, 1 mile—Logan, Kinglet, 112 pounds; Aurelian, 110; Mirage, Golden Gate, 99.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Rolla, 116 pounds; Captain Jack, Foundling, 109; Buck Knight, Mangrove, 108; Francipan, 106; Seabird, High Flyer, 101.

Fourth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Royal Rover, Imperial, Buccaneer, 108 pounds; Gloria, Impostor, Carinna, Nanna Bryanna, Dolly, Hermia, 105.

Fifth race, handicap, 6½ furlongs—Kinglet, 125 pounds; Logan, 120; Chiswick, 110; Flirtatious, 107; Shelly Tuttle, 105; Queen Bess, Foundling, 103; Cuckoo, 101; Panway, 100; Rolla, 95.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Now or Never, Rolloff, 109 pounds; Pay or Play, King Paul, 107; Clarus, Cuckoo, 104; Milan, 102; Campania, 91.

IS A DAY OF ACCIDENTS AT ST. ASAPH.

Marion F. and Vestibule Have to Be Shot—Two Favorites Win.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The racing at St. Asaph today was replete with mishaps. In the first race Ninety-seven dislocated a stifle; in the second Marion F., a promising 2-year-old filly by Sensation, out of Ann, fell, broke a leg, and was shot; and in the third Vestibule, Pierre Lorillard's cast-off sprinter, broke down so badly as to necessitate shooting him. Robinson, who rode Marion F., was carried from the track suffering with shock. In the fourth race Tennyson ran away two miles and was withdrawn. The summaries:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Air Plant, 110 pounds [Murphy], 11 to 10, won by a neck; Lithograph, 107 [Washburn], 6 to 1, second by a length and a half; Governor Fifer, 107 [A. Moore], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¾.

Second race ¾ mile—Rapids, 102 pounds [Murphy], 5 to 4, won by a length; Little Ralph, 103 [Hayes], 8 to 5, second by two lengths; Irish H., 103 [Andrews], 5 to 1, third. Time, :51.

Third race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Jack Lovell, 115 pounds [Rocks], 11 to 5, won cleverly by a length; Mollie May, 110 [Murphy], 3 to 5, second by a head; Sentinel II., 112 [Burkholder], 20 to 1, third. Time, :57½.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Dr. Reed, 107 pounds [Washburn], 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Chieftain, 110 [Neary], 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Vespasian, 110 [Garrigan], 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Grampian, 112 pounds [A. Moore], 13 to 5, won by two lengths; Pie, 112 [Deering], 8 to 5, second by a length; Silver Queen, 110 [Merrick], 15 to 1, third. Time, :57.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Marie Lovell, 98 pounds [Rocks], 1 to 3, won by six lengths; Hippona, 100 [Cottrell], 3 to 1, second by three lengths; Sir Rae, 95 [Fletcher], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:25½.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Lilliput, 100; Gorman 104; O'Hearn, 104; Flash, 102; Crown, 102; Windgate, 102; Cody, 99; Brogan, 99; Irish Lad, 97; Miss Modred, 97.

Second

CASE OF HARD LUCK.

BURNHAM AND DAME FORTUNE BOTH FROWN ON THE COLTS.

Unfortunate Bases on Balls by Terry, Poor Decisions by the Umpire, and an Inability to Hit the Ball When Hits Mean Runs Permit the Chicagos to Slide Down to Seventh Place and Place the Baltimores Close to the Top—Colts' New Second Baseman Is Dubbed "Trilby."

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	65	39	.625	Chicago	55	46	.545
Baltimore	59	35	.634	Brooklyn	53	45	.536
Pittsburg	59	40	.596	New York	48	49	.495
Cincinn't	53	43	.552	Wash'gt'n	31	59	.344
Boston	52	43	.559	St. Louis	32	68	.320
Phil'del'a	52	43	.547	Louisville	23	71	.245

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimores, 4; Chicagos, 2.
Clevelands, 5—8; Washingtons, 6—4.
Pittsburgs, 15; New Yorks, 12.
Philadelphias, 5; Cincinnatis, 1.
Bostons, 7—15; Louisvilles, 4—2.
Brooklyns, 9; St. Louis, 3.

Games Today.

Chicagos at Baltimore.
Cincinnatis at Philadelphia.
Louisvilles at Boston.
Clevelands at Washington.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgs at Brooklyn.

CHICAGOS LOSE A HARD LUCK GAME.

Terry's Wide Ones and Burnham's Antipathy Aid in Their Downfall.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Capt. Anson may justly attribute the loss of today's game to hard luck. The hard luck was of two kinds. In the first place Terry, who was remarkably effective, gave bases on balls at the wrong time, and in the second place Umpire Burnham gave a number of close decisions against the Chicagos, and in each case it meant either a run to the Orioles or the loss of a run to the Colts. It is not unlikely had today's game been played in Chicago the score might have been reversed. As a matter of fact the Chicagos took Burnham's umpiring too much as a joke. All except Anson were constantly jibing and hooting at him, and in fact acting in a manner to turn him against them. The Orioles took advantage of this to behave with unusual dignity and decorum, and so "worked" him.

Truby, the new second baseman, turned up today, but had no opportunity to show his capacity as a fielder. He was given no chances at all until late in the game, and such as he had were easy ones. Another element of hard luck was the inability of the Colts to bring their hits together. Whether it was Hoffer's heady play or just hard luck is a matter of speculation. They hit Hoffer in every inning except the seventh, and in the third and eighth made two hits, but it required a single, a base on balls, a triple, and a long fly to bring in the two runs they did get.

Jennings Is Real Mean.

Hughey Jennings is responsible for the failure of the Colts to score in several instances. His stops and throws at times were little short of marvelous, though Carey's great reach managed to save him several errors.

The Chicagos started off well on Hoffer, Everitt beginning business with a single. Wilmot, however, popped up a little fly to Gleason, Lange struck out, and Anson hit to McGraw, who made a good stop and nipped Everitt at second.

The Orioles had better luck. McGraw's patience was rewarded with a base on balls and Keeler lifted a fly to Lange. As McGraw started to steal second Jennings hit a bounder past short to left field and McGraw reached third. Kelley's fly to Wilmot scored McGraw and sent Jennings to second, and Gleason's pretty single to right brought in run No. 2. The Chicagos again made a good start. Dahlen worked in a short single, but was doubled up with Ryan on the latter's hit to McGraw, and Truby was knocked out of a hit by Jennings' great stop and quick throw.

In the third, with two out, Everitt again landed on the ball and went to third on Wilmot's single. Lange, however, was unequal to the occasion, and gave Gleason a high fly. The Orioles gathered in another tally, thanks to Terry. The Adonis gave Keeler his base on balls and then struck Jennings out. Kelley sacrificed and Gleason was hit by a pitched ball. Still Terry was unable to locate the plate and Brodie was also given first, the bases now being filled. Robinson then hit to Dahlen, who tried to make the out at second. It was a close call, with the appearances in favor of the out. Burnham, however, thought otherwise, and the run was tallied, while all the Colts pranced about the field, threw up their caps, and then sat and lay down to ruminate upon the fallibility of an umpire.

Brodie's Brilliant Idea.

While the Chicagos were thinking whether to go on Steve Brodie conceived the brilliant idea of stealing third, forgetting while hatching out the idea Kid Gleason was already anchored there. He made the discovery too late and was an easy out. The Colts had the laugh on "Steve" and the game again went merrily on. In the fourth and fifth the Chicagos got a hit after two were out and in the sixth Anson hit out a pretty double with one out, but Dahlen struck out and Ryan was unable to do more than knock up a fly for Carey's benefit. The Orioles netted another in the fifth when with two out Terry gave another fatal base on balls to Keeler and Gleason's single sent him to third. The Kid rushed down toward second and Donohue threw the ball to Dahlen. Before the Kid had been run out Kelley had crossed the plate.

In the eighth the Ansonites tasted blood. For the fourth time Everitt faced Hoffer and for the fourth time he made a hit. This time there was profit in it. Wilmot was the recipient of the only base on balls given by Hoffer. Then Lange hit out a corker to right field. As there appeared to be a possibility of Keeler's making a catch Wilmot tarried, alas, too long. Lange easily made his third, but Wilmot was declared out at the plate despite the emphatic protest of Anson that he was safe. Anson's long fly dropped into Keeler's mit, but it was far out and Lange scored. With two out in the ninth Terry hit out a slashing double to center, but Donohue's fly dropped into Gleason's hands and it was all over. The score:

BALTIMORES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGr'w, 3b	3	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Jen'gs, c	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Ryan, 2b	3	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brod'e, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Robson, c	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hoffer, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	4	7	27	15	0	4	1	4	1	7

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 2b	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Wilmot, lf	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf	4	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ryan, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truby, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Terry, p	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Donohue, c	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	10	24	13	2	2	3	1	0	7

Baltimores.....0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4
Chicagos.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Exact attendance—3,400. Earned runs—Baltimores, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Anson, Terry. Three-base hit—Lange. Sacrifice hits—Kelley. Double plays—McGraw-Gleason-Carey, Tebeau-Donohue, Ryan. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Burnham.

Notes of the Game.

Wilmot made another great running catch. Nothing being his victim, as he was Tuesday.

Anson was mad clear through tonight. It said he had wired to President Nick Young demanding another umpire tomorrow. Anson would say nothing about it.

While Anson was coaching at first Dahlen and Lange insisted on doing the same at third. Neither would give way and Anson asked for dire to the. None being forthcoming the Captain himself retired from the line, Dahlen taking his place.

The Chicagos did lots of juggling with their ball during the game. Dahlen excelling in this particular. One of Burnham's decisions stirred the crowd quite strongly. He let his cap fall to the ground and drop-kicked it about twenty-five feet in the air.

The Chicagos and the Orioles were taken on a special party tonight to the Gentlemen's Driving Park, where there were hurdle and running races by electric light. Umpire Burnham was invited, and Anson told Hanlon if Burnham went as the Orioles' guest. Burnham, however, preferred not to risk the chances of a roasting and staid at home.

Anson probably has a hood find in Truby, the second baseman, who was promptly named "Trilby" by the bleachers. He fields his position easily and throws quickly and cleanly. He also hit the ball with a little stroke-outs being manifestly due to inexperience. One of his hard hits that Jennings took up in short field would ordinarily be good for a base hit, and so would the one that nearly took the cap off his feet. He handles himself like a ball-player, has a good eye, and is more spry on his feet than most of his colleagues.

"SENATORS" FORGIVE UMPIRE O'DAY

Washington Breaks Even with the Clevelands in the Games Played.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The Cleveland Spiders broke even here this afternoon with the Senators, the latter winning the first game by the narrow margin of a single run. As Tebeau expressed it while on the coaching line in the second game, "We were asleep when that game was stolen from us." But in the second contest the Buckeyes made up for lost time, and the Washingtonians were never in the hunt. Up to the seventh inning not one of their men saw the home plate, and the run that came to them in the second game was brought about by Scrappy Joyce's homer into the right field bleachers. O'Day umpired again, and gave satisfaction to about 5,000 spectators. In fact, his judgment on balls, strikes, and base plays was the best seen here this season. Every run made by Cleveland in the first game was earned. Blake and Childs got long homers to their credit. McKean and Cuppy each knocked out a triple, and Blake's second run resulted from two singles and a high fly to right field. Two bases on balls for Washington in the second inning of the first game, supplemented by Abbey's triple, were important factors in the game. After that they hit Cuppy freely, and won in the lucky seventh, when they broke the tie then existing. Attendance, 5,800. The score:

Washi'gt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, lf	2	2	2	0	1	Burkett, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	McKean, s	0	1	2	3	0
McGuire, c	0	2	4	1	0	O'Connor, c	0	1	5	0	0
Cart'r't, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Hass'm'r, rf	1	0	1	0	0	McAleer, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Crooks, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	O.Tebe'u, lb	0	0	7	0	0
Schieb'k, ss	0	0	1	6	0	McGarr, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Abbey, cf	0	0	3	4	0	Blake, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Anderson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Cuppy, p	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	6	9	27	13	2	Totals	5	8	27	14	0

Washingtons.....0 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0—6
Clevelands.....2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—Washingtons, 3; Clevelands, 4. Three-base hits—McKean, Abbey, McGuire, Cuppy. Home runs—Childs, Blake. Stolen bases—Cartwright, Crooks, Abbey. Sacrifice hits—McKean-Childs-Tebeau. Double plays—Cartwright; Schieb'k-Crooks-Cartwright. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 4; off Cuppy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Crooks. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 5. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; by Cuppy, 3. Time, 2:20. Umpire—O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Burkett, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	3	4	0	2	McKean, ss	0	0	2	3	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	1	0	Zimmer, c	1	1	3	1	0
Cartw't, 1b	0	1	3	3	1	Childs, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Hassamer, rf	0	0	1	0	0	McAleer, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Crooks, 2b	0	3	5	6	1	O.Tebe'u, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Schieb'k, ss	0	0	2	2	0	McGarr, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Abbey, cf	1	2	3	0	1	Blake, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Malarkey, p	0	0	2	1	0	Young, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Maul	0	1	1	0	0						
Totals	4	11	26	9	5	Totals	4	12	27	10	0

*Batted for Malarkey. †Childs out for interference.

Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cleveland.....0 0 3 0 0 2 1 2 0—8

Earned runs—Washingtons, 4; Clevelands, 8. Two-base hits—Childs, Abbey. Three-base hits—Selbach, Joyce. Home runs—Joyce, Tebeau. Stolen bases—Burkett, 2; Abbey. First base on balls—Off Malarkey, 2; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Malarkey, 2; by Young, 4. Wild pitch—Malarkey. Time—2:15. Umpire—O'Day.

Bostons, 7—15; Louisvilles, 4—2.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Boston won two games in a canter today from Louisville, and jumps into fifth place in the league as a result. Stocksdale, Boston's new pitcher, was given a trial in the second game and he acquitted himself in a masterly manner. Seven hits were the net result against his work, and his fielding was at times of the sensational order. Inks, who opposed him, was knocked all over the field, the Bostons jumping on him from the start. Duffy did the star work at the bat for Boston, making seven hits in nine times at bat. Sullivan, who pitched the first game for Boston, was opposed by McDermott. Both men had perfect control of the ball and pitched a masterly game. Manager Selee was not present at today's games, being in Providence, it is said, looking for new talent in the Eastern League. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Long, ss	1	0	3	2	1	Collins, 3b	0	1	2	1	2
Duffy, cf	1	2	4	0	1	Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Spies, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Shugart, ss	0	0	0	3	2
Tucker, 1b	0	1	3	2	0	Gettinger, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Bannon, rf	0	1	0	0	1	Wright, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Tenney, c	0	0	7	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	3	0	0
Sullivan, p	1	1	2	3	1	M'Derm't, p	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	7	6	27	12	4	Totals	4	6	24	11	4

Bostons.....3 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 *—7
Louisvilles.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Bostons, 1; Louisvilles, 2. Two-base hit—Wright. Home runs—Lowe, Gettinger. Stolen bases—Duffy, Spies. First base on balls—Lowe, Long, Duffy, McCarthy, Nash, Shugart, McDermott. Hit by pitched ball—McCarthy, Spies. Struck out—Long, Gettinger, Warner. Time—2:04. Umpire—McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	4	0	4	4	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Long, ss	2	0	1	2	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Duffy, cf	3	5	3	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Spies, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	Shugart, ss	0	1	5	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	6	3	0	Gettinger, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Bannon, rf	1	0	4	0	0	Wright, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, c	3	2	3	1	0	Warner, c	0	1	7	1	0
Stockdale, p	3	2	3	1	0	Inks, p	0	1	1	1	1
Totals	15	17	27	9	0	Totals	2	7	24	8	1

Bostons.....3 4 2 0 3 0 0 3 *—15
Louisvilles.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Bostons, 7; Louisvilles, 2. Two-base hits—Long, Duffy, Collins. Stolen bases—Duffy, Collins. First base on balls—Lowe [3], Duffy, McCarthy, Bannon [2], Ganzell, Stockdale, O'Brien [2], Collins, Shugart [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Lowe, O'Brien. Struck out—Bannon, Inks. Wild pitch—Stockdale. Time—2:05. Umpire—McDonald.

Philadelphias, 5; Cincinnatis, 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—For seven innings the Philadelphias failed to score against Cincinnati today, and as the Reds had one run, things began to look dangerous. Foreman, who was in the box for the visitors, was simply unhittable, and for inning after inning the local players went out in the order of batting. Lucid, who was in the box for the Phillies, was also pitching great ball, and the contest seemed likely to end in one of those 1 to 0 pitchers' battles so common a few years ago, but one little incident changed the whole aspect of affairs and gave the Phillies a rather easy victory. Lucid, the first batter up in the eighth inning, hit a sharp liner close to Foreman's right side, and about knee high. Foreman tried to stop the ball and nearly had the thumb of his pitching hand knocked off for his pains. The hit was good for a single, and it caused the retirement of Foreman. Dwyer took his place in the box, and when Hamilton made a bunt he threw poorly to first base. Delahanty followed with a corking single to right field, on which Miller made a fumble and Lucid scored, while Hamilton reached third base and Delahanty second. Hamilton scored a minute later on a wild pitch, Delahanty moving up to third. Cross was out at first, Smith assisting, and Thompson sent a fly catch to Miller, on which Delahanty scored. Reilly was hit by a pitched ball, but was put out in trying to run from first to third on Hallman's single. Instead of being 1 to 0 in Cincinnati's favor the score was now 3 to 1, with the Phillies holding the big end of it. Lucid kept up his good work to the end, so Cincinnati scored no more, but the Phillies added two to their score in the ninth. Attendance, 5,432. The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	1	3	0	0	Burke, lf	0	1	6	0	0
Delh'nty, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Ewing, 3b	0	1	7	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	6	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Tho'pson, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Holliday, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Reilly, ss	0	1	2	8	1	Miller, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, ss	0	0	5	4	0
Grady, c	0	0	5	0	0	Gray, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Boyle, 1b	1	0	5	0	0	Vaughn, c	0	1	4	0	0
Lucid, p	1	1	1	0	0	Foreman, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dwyer, p	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	5	6	27	10	1	Totals	1	7	27	9	3

Philadelphias.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—5
Cincinnatis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphias, 2; Cincinnatis, 1. Three-base hit—Vaughn. Home run—Hamilton. Left on bases—Philadelphias, 6; Cincinnatis, 7. Struck out—Lucid, Ewing, Holliday, Foreman. First base on errors—Philadelphias, 2; Cincinnatis, 1. First base on balls—Off Lucid, 1; off Foreman, 2; off Dwyer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Reilly. Wild pitch—Dwyer. Time—2:10. Umpires—Keefe and Henderson.

Pittsburgs, 15; New Yorks, 12.

New York, Aug. 21.—The dethroning of Manager-Captain Jack Doyle from his position today by President Freedman did not prevent the "Pirates" from defeating the New York team at the Polo grounds today. The Gothamites were at no time during the game regarded as dangerous. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Donovan, rf	3	3	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	3	1	1	0	Smith, lf	2	2	3	0	0
V'nHut'n, cf	2	3	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b	2	2	18	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	5	7	0	Stenzel, c	2	3	4	0	0
Wilson, 1b	1	1	13	1	1	Bierbau'r, 2b	2	3	1	3	0
Burns, lf	1	0	1	0	1	Stuart, ss	1	2	1	5	0
Stafford, 2b	1	1	1	3	2	Genins, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
Farrell, c	1	1	3	3	0	Merritt, p	1	2	0	1	0
Clark, p	1	1	1	1	0	Hawley, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	12	11	27	17	4	Totals	15	22	27	16	4

New Yorks.....0 0 0 6 1 0 0 0 5 0—12
Pittsburgs.....3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 6 *—15

Earned runs—New Yorks, 4; Pittsburgs, 8. First by errors—New Yorks, 3; Pittsburgs, 2. Left on bases—New Yorks, 8; Pittsburgs, 9. Struck out—By Clark, 2; by Hawley, 3. Two-base hits—Donovan [2], Beckley [2], Stenzel, Stuart, Hawley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Bierbauer, Davis. Stolen bases—Donovan, Stenzel, Genins, Tiernan, Wilson, Farrell. Double plays—Fuller-Stafford-Wilson; Fuller, where there were hurdle and running races by electric light. Umpire Burnham was invited, and Anson told Hanlon if Burnham went as the Orioles' guest. Burnham, however, preferred not to risk the chances of a roasting and staid at home.

Anson probably has a hood find in Truby, the second baseman, who was promptly named "Trilby" by the bleachers. He fields his position easily and throws quickly and cleanly. He also hit the ball with a little stroke-outs being manifestly due to inexperience. One of his hard hits that Jennings took up in short field would ordinarily be good for a base hit, and so would the one that nearly took the cap off his feet. He handles himself like a Fuller-Wilson. Farrell-Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Burns, Stenzel. Passed balls—Farrell, 1; Merritt, 2. Wild pitch—Hawley. Time—2:24. Umpire—Jevne.

Brooklyns, 9; St. Louis, 3.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Brooklyns experienced little difficulty defeating the Browns here this afternoon, and the Westerners could do little or nothing with Ed Stein's delivery. The Brooklyns on the other hand found Kissinger to their liking, and knocked him out of the box in the seventh inning. McDougal, who replaced Kissinger, was wild. Attendance, 1,700. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	2	1	0
Quinn, 2b	1	2	5	1	0	Shindle, 3b	1	3	2	3	0
Miller, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Dowd, cf	1	1	2	1	0	Anderson, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Ely, ss	0	0	4	6	0	Daly, 2b	2	1	3	3	0
Sheehan, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Treadway, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	2	4	0	LaCh'nce, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Samuels, 3b	0	0	2	2	3	Grim, c	0	1	5	1	0
Kissinger, p	0	1	0	1	0	Stein, p	0	0	1	0	0
M'Dougal, p	0	0	0	0	0	Burrell, c	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	7	34	15	4	Totals	9	11	27	15	1

St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Brooklyns.....1 0 0 2 0 1 5 0 *—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyns, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyns, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyns, 7. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 2; off McDougal, 1; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By McDougal, 2; by Stein, 1. Home runs—Shindle, Treadway. Three-base hits—Sheehan, Daly. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Quinn. Stolen bases—Anderson, Daly. Double plays—Griffin-Grim, Corcoran-La Chance; Wild pitch—Kissinger. Hit by pitched ball—Anderson, La Chance. Time—1:35. Umpire—Murray.

SHAKE-UP FOR NEW YORK GIANTS.

Jack Doyle Relieved as Manager—Freedman Tires of Conviviality.

New York, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—President Freeman deposed Jack Doyle from the management of the New York baseball club today, and until further notice Harvey L. Watkins, who has acted as assistant manager, will be in charge. George Davis will be field captain. The kick against Doyle's management had been growing for some time. At Pittsburg Doyle got into a row with the umpire, which nearly resulted in a fight, and he temporarily withdrew his men from the field. Again, at Baltimore, three of the men went on a spree and made a scene in the hotel, not only disgracing the management of the team, but also becoming unable to play even amateur ball the next day. On their return home Doyle put German in the box in the Brooklyn game when the little pitcher had just returned from a spell of sickness. He was in no form to pitch, and, of course, lost the game. All these incidents were bad enough, but Saturday Doyle did not even show enough interest in the game to sit on the players' bench with the men. It is not regarded as probable Watkins will be retained permanently as a manager. He was formerly with a circus. "I realize I was not a success as a manager and I am glad to be relieved of it," said Doyle tonight. "I have been ordered by my doctor not to play for at least a week or ten days, but as soon as my ankle gets well I shall resume my place and play the best I know how."

ADRIAN LEAVES MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Finds It an Unprofitable Enterprise—Winners of Yesterday's Games.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Adrians	3	1	.750	Lansings	2	3	.500
P't Hurons	3	1	.666	Owossos	2	3	.400
Jacksons	4	3	.571	Kala'azoos	1	5	.166

Games Scheduled for Today.

Lansings at Kalamazoo.
Port Hurons at Jackson.

Adrian, Mich., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Adrians played their last game today, the club having been withdrawn from the State league because of proving an unprofitable enterprise. The team led in the race for the pennant. The score:

Adrians	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	1—18	23	5
Owossos	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	4	7

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Kalamazoo refused to play off yesterday's tie this afternoon, and the umpire declared the game forfeited to Lansing. The latter won the scheduled game handily, taking the lead at the start and holding it to the end. The score:

Lansings	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	1—9	13	2
Kalamazoos	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	12

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Port Huron outbatted the Jacksons today. The score:

Pt. Hurons	1	0	3	0	0	6	4	1	0—15	16	5
Jacksons	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3—8	11	4

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGES

Lincoln Beaten by Rockford and Peoria by the Des Moines.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincoln	55	35	.611	Quincy	47	45	.510
Des Moines	55	36	.601	Rockfords	44	49	.473
Peorias	54	40	.574	St. Josephs	35	59	.373
Denvers	50	48	.520	Springfield	32	63	.336

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 21.—Rockfords won a hard fought game today. The score:

Lincolns	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	10	13
Rockfords	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0 *—6	10	4	

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21.—The Peorias were never in the hunt today. The score:

Des Moines	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	0—7	11	2
Peorias	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	3

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21.—Quincy won a lucky victory today. The score:

Denver	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—5	10	3
Quincy	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	*—7	9	3

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 21.—Springfield managed to win a game today, the first in a thousand years. The score:

St. Joseph	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	6	2
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	*—7	8	2

Second game:

St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—8	11	2
Springfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	8	2

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis and St. Paul Win and Kansas City Takes Two Games.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Ind'n'p'lis	63	34	.649	Milwaukee	42	50	.429
St. Paul	57	40	.587	Ter'e Ha'te	42	58	.420
Kansas City	58	41	.585	Detroit	43	62	.409
Minne'p'lis	49	48	.505	Gr. Rapids	33	68	.330

Games Scheduled for Today.

Minneapolis at Kansas City.
Others may play postponed games.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21.—Indianapolis won an exciting game today. The score:

Ind'apolis	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3—9	12	3
G. Rapids	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4	10	3

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 21.—The Saints had the game won in the third inning. The score:

| Milwa

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

QUAY'S moral character is not particularly beautiful, but that isn't what he fights with.

THE bloomer girl corroborates the scriptural statement that "man was made to mourn."

WHAT America needs in the coming yacht race is not so much a Defender as an attacker.

BUT then a lightweight like Brice is sure to come out on top in the Ohio political caldron.

IF Minnie Williams thinks she was not murdered by Holmes she should ask Chief Badenoch.

THE New York Sun's advice to New-Yorkers to say they like Chicago is entirely unnecessary.

CHICAGO has been getting out warrants for New-Yorkers, but still there is no warrant for Editor Dana.

THE Chicago police are greatly disturbed by the evident unwillingness of Mr. Holmes' various victims to stay dead.

SENATOR BRICE taking advantage of President Cleveland's reputation recalls the old saying about the devil quoting scripture.

IT is very kind in the Philadelphia saloonkeepers to serve frozen beer Sundays, considering how hot the police make it for them.

IF these flower girls are not prevented from walking into saloons now some man will be driving them to drink in a few years.

THE light thrown upon the nature of the attendants there leads to the suspicion that Dunning is where the bill collectors come from.

THE only thing the County Commissioners appear to have neglected to do to make life in Dunning unbearable is to send Frank Collier there.

IN discussing the financial question some attention ought to be given to the general demonetization of pocketbooks by unprincipled creditors.

THERE can be no truth in the report that Buck Hinrichsen is coming this way. The weather man predicts "southeast winds." Springfield is south.

THE only trouble with Mr. Morgan as Superintendent of the Dunning insane asylum seems to be that he doesn't suspect that he doesn't know anything.

PERHAPS the insufficient and improper food served to the lunatics at Dunning may have something to do with their inability to chew the cud of thought.

YES, John Bull, dear, the United States purposes to control the Nicaragua Canal. But you needn't get excited over it. You still control a pretty fair canal across Suez.

THESE little intervals are not without their uses to Altgeld. They enable him to rehearse his part in the drama of obscurity, which he is to play all the rest of his life after next year.

THE new British Consul to Chicago, who says he is "determined" to like the city, evidently has a superabundance of energy. If he will wait he will like Chicago without the trouble of working up determination.

IT has been decided to abandon the idea of having bull-fights at the Atlanta Exposition. But there will be plenty of excitement. Sessions of the Board of Women Managers will be held every now and then.

NEW YORK stocks were strong yesterday. The Chicago stock market was featureless. Sterling rates declined. New York exchange sold at 75 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were again weak. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day September wheat closed ⅞ cent lower, corn 1½ cents lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley firm, flaxseed 1 cent lower, September pork 15 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

AS WILL be seen by an article printed elsewhere, a number of persons on duty in the meteorological service of the signal corps have petitioned the President for leniency to Private Thomas Gill, who some time ago knocked down his superior officer, Lieut. William E. Birkheimer of the Third Artillery, and was sentenced therefor to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The petitioners set forth that Lieut. Birkheimer is an overbearing, tyrannical, ungentlemanly officer, who has constantly sought to impeach the honor and standing of his associates, and has made life burdensome to them by his many despotic and brutal acts. If the facts set forth are correct there is good reason for the President not only to interfere and mitigate the sentence of the private, who had the manliness to resent his brutal treatment, but also to reprimand the martinet who was guilty of it. In civil life such an infraction of discipline would have met with a light fine or brief imprisonment. The imposition of this long sentence upon a man who only struck his superior when endurance had ceased to be a virtue, seems an act of harshness under the circumstances. Similar cases of petty tyranny and brutality have recently occurred in the German army, to which the Emperor has given his personal attention in the line of correcting the abuse of power. The President would do well to imitate the action of the young Emperor.

INVESTIGATING TO ACQUIT.

Although the investigation of the Dunning Asylum is but two days old it does not require a microscope to see that it is an investigation organized for the purpose of acquittal, and that the committee will have considerable difficulty in avoiding valuable information. It is further already apparent that President Healy himself is on trial, and yet he has had the effrontery to impanel his own jury, two members of which have prejudiced the case and announced their verdict in advance. It is likely he thought that these two, with the Healyites in the board, would be sufficient to acquit, or he would have packed the jury closer.

A careful analysis of the testimony shows that Dunning is cursed with political management. The two witnesses called Tuesday were the Superintendent and the doctor. The evidence of the former demonstrates that he is a politician, that he has had no experience in asylum management, and that he is ignorant of the commonest facts in relation to the operation of the asylum for which he admits he is solely responsible. The evidence of the latter shows that he is a graduate of only eighteen months' standing, certainly not a specialist in insanity and probably a doctor with a political "pull." These two witnesses tried to put the best face on affairs, and yet were obliged to acknowledge that the hospital was run by the county "machine," that the incompetent and insubordinate attendants were appointed and removed by the members of the "machine," and this, too, in defiance of the civil service law. The evidence as to the equipment and maintenance of the asylum is equally damning. The doctor admits that there is scurvy at the hospital as the result of improper food, which is a fortunate admission, as the Superintendent naïvely confesses he does not know what scurvy is. This seems to involve the further admission that good and sufficient food which has been paid for has not been delivered. These circumstances, together with the purchase of 100 or more cars of coal in the late spring on a falling market, bring the need of an investigation very nearly home to the purchasing agent.

The most remarkable feature of this investigation is the discovery of so much of importance when such elaborate preparations had been made to conceal damaging testimony. The authorities have had two weeks in which to put the institution into apple-pie order. In that time much can be done with brooms and scrubbing brushes. Two weeks give ample time for bruises to heal, for black eyes to get their normal color, for bitten noses to make a presentable appearance, as well as for getting rid of objectionable attendants and refractory patients and for hustling instruments of torture out of sight. When all these advantages for defense are considered, when Healy's determination to manipulate and bulldoze the jury and to prompt witnesses has become apparent, and when in addition it is remembered, as already stated, that the committee was organized to acquit, it is astonishing that so much truth has forced itself to the surface in the midst of so many obstacles. It will raise the query in the public mind what might have been the character of the disclosures had the jury been an unprejudiced one and no obstacles had been placed in the way of a full and searching investigation. Enough has been shown, however, to make it certain that Dunning has been and is horribly mismanaged, and all because it is run by and for the benefit of "machine" politicians and not by or for the true representation of the people in the interests of the public good.

President Healy and his following, however, may rest assured that this fire will not be smothered. The appointment on the committee of women, doctors, and unsophisticated mechanics who have not the ability to ask an intelligent question and the exclusion from it of everybody who might be supposed to have experience in matters of this kind will not have the effect intended. It may acquit, but that will not be the end of the Dunning investigation. The reluctant testimony already given shows that the offense is rank. The whole truth will yet be told, and the ignorance, brutality, and boodling which have characterized the management of the county institutions will be exposed in all their enormity.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The International Geographical Society at its recent meeting in London passed a resolution declaring that the most important piece of geographical work yet to be done is the exploration of the Antarctic regions and recommending that the geographical societies of the world undertake the task. Dr. Frederick A. Cook of this country has therefore good warrant for his proposed excursion into the south polar ocean, and it is said he has received assurances of active support from scientific bodies and private individuals. His plan is to use two sailing vessels of about one hundred tons burden each, built on the sealer plan for ice work and manned by sailors who have had experience in Arctic seas.

The intention is to start at the beginning of the Antarctic summer from Louis Philippe Land, nearly in the latitude of 64° and south from Cape Horn, making provision for a retreat to the Falkland Islands in case of disaster and loss of their vessels. The first opportunity will be seized to enter the ice and push as far south as possible. An elder duck shirt with soft feathers next to the skin, with a suit of reindeer and seal skins and fur sleeping bags and robes are expected to keep the men warm even if the mercury freezes. The staple article of diet is to be pemmican, the beef and tallow which are its main constituents being procured at a South American port on the way down. Of course there will be a supply of biscuit, dried fruit, condensed milk, etc.

South of the great continents is a vast sweep of ocean having an uninterrupted circuit of 15,000 miles around the globe. Whether it is simply an enormous expanse of water and ice, or incloses a number of islands or one great land mass, no one knows. It is hoped to find out something of this, but the really important object of the expedition is said to be the making of investigations into supposed changes in terrestrial magnetism, though it is hoped to discover conditions which will indicate the abnormal lowness of the barometer in high southern latitudes and perhaps the existence of an Antarctic people.

In a paper read before the International Society a Norwegian explorer named Borchgrevink stated it as probable that the unexplored Victorian Continent, situated within twenty degrees of the south pole, contains an area of eight million square miles, or about twice the size of Europe, and if this be so it would be remarkable if there be not found on it forms of animal life hitherto unknown in the southern hemisphere. The magnetic problem is one of still greater interest, in a practical as well as a merely scientific aspect. The position of the south magnetic pole and of the southern force of maximum intensity are still uncertain. The position of the pole is known to have changed since it was calculated by Sir James Ross to be in 75 south and 150 east from Greenwich, and there are no means of ascertaining the amount of the change without investigations in far southern latitudes. As the magnetic data are very important factors in the problem of navigation of iron and steel ships, there is thus a great practical incentive to make the research, the preparations for which are described more at length in an article in another column.

It hardly is expected, even by the most enthusiastic, to reach the south pole by this means, nor is it likely to be approached within several hundreds of miles, seeing that the ice is a far more formidable barrier to exploration in southern than in northern circumpolar waters. If undertaken with the idea of reaching the pole the expedition would be a failure, and that seems destined to be the fate awaiting all attempts to reach either of the poles until a capable flying machine is invented and employed. There are some reasons to hope that the apparatus proposed by M. Andre for the northern journey will prove sufficient, but if not it may be expected that aerial navigation to and beyond the pole will be accomplished during the coming century, and perhaps before the expiration of its first decade. Human endurance and ability on foot may not be able to achieve much more in the line of valuable discovery in the polar regions than it has done in the past. Wings or balloons must be employed, and scientific invention may be depended on to produce them on a plan available for the grand work of polar exploration.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD'S SHORTAGE.

The news that the veteran librarian of Congress, Mr. A. R. Spofford, is charged with embezzlement will be sorrowfully received by all those who personally know him, as well as by those who know him only by reputation as an unrivaled keeper of books and a literary man of high standing. The charges made by the Treasury expert are of a serious character, including the misappropriation of Treasury funds and the presentation of fraudulent vouchers at the Treasury Department. In reply thereto Mr. Spofford contends that the whole difficulty arises from the multiplicity of duties forced upon him, including not only those of librarian, but those attached to the office of Register of Copyrights. He acknowledges that his accounts have become involved, but he stands ready to make good any discrepancies that may be found by the Treasury officials.

It may be that Mr. Spofford is badly mixed in his accounts, that his bookkeeping methods may have been loose, and that he is in debt to the government by reason of misappropriated funds for various purposes, but his large circle of friends will be loath to believe that he has been deliberately dishonest. The report of the Treasury expert has been laid before the President by Secretary Carlisle. Until its contents are made public and have been officially passed upon it is fair to Mr. Spofford that there should be a suspension of public judgment. This much is due to an old and faithful public servant, so far as the performance of duty is concerned, and to one who has rendered Congress and the government valuable service by reason of his skilled knowledge. If it shall be proved after all that he has been dishonest, and the grave charges against him are maintained, his downfall will occasion rather pain than resentment, though it may provoke the mournful question, What man can be trusted if not such a man as Librarian Spofford, who for nearly thirty-five years has occupied a responsible post in the service of the government and a high place in the world of letters?

STOP THE FLOWER GIRL NUISANCE.

A good deal of maudlin sentiment has been wasted on the flower girl who was arrested in a saloon by Policeman Ross the other night. Perhaps the officer may have been unnecessarily rough in handling her; that is a matter of opinion. But she ought to have been arrested; there can be no two opinions about that.

This girl and every one of the others who make a business of haunting drinking saloons and other like resorts for men are unmitigated nuisances. They are pert, vulgar, and disagreeably persistent. Their trade is a sort of petty blackmail of silly sympathy. They deal not in boutonnières but in the fraudulent pretenses that awaken drunken tenderness. Though they seem to be transacting business, they are nothing but beggars, and the police neglects its duty if it treats them as anything else.

The girl arrested by Ross may or may not be to blame for frequenting saloons. Probably she is not to blame, for she is only 13 years old, and for several years she has been a familiar figure down-town after dark. But the fact that she did not abandon her calling when her mother was put under bonds to keep her off the streets proves that to arrest her is the only way to bring her parents to their senses. If she is taken to the lockup two or three times she will refuse to be placed in peril and will stay where she belongs, notwithstanding her willingness to be used as a bread-winner, as evidenced by her obstreperousness and by her action in throwing a stone at the policeman.

It will not be necessary to send her and her kind to the bridewell to be contaminated and corrupted, as the sickly sentimentalists fear. A night or two in the police station under the care of the matron will have the desired effect. For the sake of the young girls themselves it is in every way desirable that they should be restrained by the police from frequenting the saloons.

OHIO DEMOCRACY ON SILVER.

There was a big majority in the Ohio Democratic State convention yesterday in favor of honest money. The convention reaffirmed so much of the National Democratic platform of 1892 as demands that the dollar unit of coinage of both gold and silver shall be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, or be adjusted by such safeguards as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts. And it reaffirmed the declaration that this policy is especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and the laboring classes, "the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

There is not in this plank of the platform the least grain of encouragement to the free silver extremists, and they recognized its adoption as defeat for themselves. But if any one should think there is a leaven of leaning to the possibility of "free silver" in the platform that idea would be dispelled by hearing or reading the speech of Senator Brice, whose oratorical effort was the principal one of the occasion, and was received as if he were the acknowledged mouthpiece of the gathering. He urged that a declaration for free coinage would be foolish "because it would be an impotent and idle declaration." He said "a declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 made by the convention would have no practical effect," and would mean an abandonment and disclaimer of the "splendid results" of the Democratic administration.

Senator Brice made some statements which were mere Democratic claptrap, and would have been better left unsaid. He insinuated, if he did not directly claim, that the panic of 1893 and its resulting depression were due to the operation of Republican policies, and disingenuously alluded to his own party as the one "which happened to be in power when the disaster came." He had the cheek to tell his audience that "the beneficence of Democratic legislation has already produced and is producing" a revival of confidence and of business; and he stretched the truth in asserting "it is now clear that the Democratic revenue bill, even without the income tax, will provide about the amount of money that is required to carry on the government." His eulogy of President Cleveland would have been fair if it had not claimed too much for him in connection with the party, especially in reference to "the Sherman bill," which Brice stated to be one of the Republican laws against which the Democrats had protested and whose repeal they demanded. Brice himself could not deny, if forced to answer, that the Sherman law of 1890 was advocated by the sound money Republicans only because it was the best measure they could hope to obtain; while the Democrats, almost to a man, were ready to vote for free silver, a declaration for which Brice now admits would be foolish, impotent, idle, and utterly opposed to the policy affirmed in the Democratic national platform of 1892.

THE GREATER BOSTON.

A State census of Massachusetts has just been taken. The population of Boston was ascertained to be 494,205, as against 448,477 by the Federal census of 1890, being a gain of a little short of 10,000 per year since then.

The Boston Herald speaking of this census says:

> The State census figures for the growth of Boston are a shade disappointing in halting just short of the half-million mark that was confidently expected to be reached. The severe industrial depression of last year is undoubtedly responsible for this, as well as for a check to the growth of various manufacturing centers in the State. But the true growth of Boston lies in the figures for the metropolitan district. These figures, based on the same group of municipalities comprised in the Herald's "Greater Boston" study of five years ago, approach the million mark very closely, and nearly double the population of the city itself. The subjoined table includes, besides the State census—which makes the comparison with the census of ten years ago—the figures for the national census of five years ago:

	Population. 1885.	1890.	1895.	Percentage increase since 1885.
Boston	380,393	448,477	494,205	26.59
Chelsea	25,709	27,909	31,205	21.73
Revere	3,637	5,668	7,437	104.48
Winthrop	1,370	2,726	4,192	205.59
Cambridge	59,658	70,028	81,518	36.64
Somerville	29,971	40,152	52,193	74.15
Everett	8,825	11,068	18,578	218.94
Malden	16,467	23,031	30,700	81.66
Medford	9,042	11,079	14,480	60.14
Melrose	6,101	8,519	11,996	96.13
Stoneham	5,659	6,155	8,578	51.94
Wakefield	6,060	6,982	8,309	37.11
Winchester	4,380	4,861	6,146	40.00
Woburn	11,750	13,499	14,176	20.63
Arlington	4,673	5,029	6,515	39.42
Belmont	1,639	2,088	2,843	73.46
Watertown	9,238	7,073	11,478	24.25
Waltham	14,999	18,707	20,877	42.91
Newton	19,799	24,379	27,622	39.79
Brookline	11,198	12,103	19,578	75.72
Hyde Park	8,376	10,193	11,828	41.21
Milton	2,555	4,278	5,518	55.22
Quincy	12,145	16,723	20,778	70.54
Lynn	45,397	55,727	62,355	37.36
Saugus	2,855	3,673	4,504	57.76
Swampscott	2,471	3,198	3,257	31.81
Nahant	637	880	904	35.04
"Greater Boston"	707,902	844,815	971,512	

Another Boston paper speaking of the above places says:

> The belt of cities around Boston grows more rapidly than any others. Indeed, they are but suburbs of the great capital, whose dwellers are mostly toilers by day in Boston. In estimating the influence of Boston they may fairly enough be called parts of it, so intimate are their business and social relationships with it. They draw their population from Boston to a large degree.

Why are not those contiguous and adjacent towns annexed to the main city? It would certainly be cheaper to run one city government than twenty-seven. The twenty-six satellites revolving around this central sun would be better served with fire, water, and police protection than at present, and perhaps also in sewer drainage, street lighting and cleaning, sanitation, school system, public library, book supply and distribution, and other municipal wants. Boston furnishes the laborers employment, capital and business opportunities, and a purchasing market for their products. If this cluster of small cities within a few miles' distance of the State House were annexed to Boston it would double its population, swelling its numbers to a round million by the end of this year, and making it rank next to Philadelphia in inhabitants, and next after New York in active capital. In commerce and banking the business of those minor cities is practically included with that of Boston.

THE TREASURY GOLD RESERVE.

The Boston Transcript says that the gold syndicate hoped by assuming the debts of importers to carry them forward until the autumn period, when the crops will go forward and there will be an offsetting debt due this country. It believes the miscalculation of the syndicate lay in not perceiving that the checking of gold exports must mean constantly rising prices, which of themselves must tend to encourage further imports and to check the exports of commodities. Day after day we hear of the extraordinary new prosperity which has swept over the country, and that surprisingly few bills of exchange for the shipment of commodities from this country are in sight. But few persons seem to suspect the truth that an artificial stimulus has been given to prices in the United States, and that the syndicate "has been cultivating conditions to force gold eventually from this country."

The economical adjustment of trade balances need not cause anxiety, but for the fact that the gold which is sent out is drawn from the National Treasury, while the supply there is not large enough to assure the doubters that it will not be exhausted. But if the Treasury is in danger why is it so? Why is it that year after year the government of this most prosperous country on earth finds itself in the humiliating position of having questions raised as to its ability to pay its debts in gold? And why should it be so difficult to obtain gold for the Treasury when Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his associates can obtain it with comparative ease? The process of driving out gold by the circulation of new silver dollars should have ceased with the repeal of the Sherman law. But the gold still tends to flow out, and why? The Transcript thinks it is because since that repeal new forms of money without the value of gold have been forced into our currency in enormous quantities. "This increase of currency has come from the new notes issued by our national banks." Large amounts of national bank notes were put in circulation at the height of the panic of 1893, and most of these still are in circulation, while there has been a heavy increase through the very issues of government bonds intended to allay the trouble being bought by the banks and notes put out against them. "This is the truly tragic element in our situation, to have a redundant currency force out our gold, to have the government issue bonds to replenish its coffers, and then to have the banks buy these very bonds and put out more notes, thereby making the currency still more redundant."

The explanation is one that does not satisfactorily explain. It omits to take account of the highly important fact that the Federal receipts from taxation are deficient by about $1,000,000 per week, or about $50,000,000 per annum, as will be shown by the fiscal statement made for the close of this calendar year. If the government had the disposal of that much more revenue from taxes it would not find it necessary to sell bonds to pay current expenses or to deplete its reserves for that purpose. On the contrary, it could get some surplus greenbacks to sell for gold with which to strengthen the redemption fund. Another point is that the exports of our agricultural produce and other merchandise are not sufficient to pay for our imports of goods plus the 100 million of dollars or more in gold that is being spent by American tourists who are abroad this season. The foreign tourist business is taking out fully a hundred millions this summer, or nearly as much gold as has been realized from two out of the three bond issues that have been made during the Cleveland administration. It is sufficient to account for the shortage of bills of exchange which has been complained of as a prominent feature in our foreign commercial relations during the last few weeks.

If we would change this adverse balance of trade by selling more and spending less abroad there would be no drain of gold from the Treasury to ship to Europe, or for any other purpose. If Congress at the coming session will provide enough revenue to make up the deficiency caused by foolish Democratic tinkering with the tariff, the government can build up a gold reserve greater than the limit of 100 millions, instead of being all the time menaced with a deficit. It then can well take care of the greenbacks and the outstanding Treasury notes, and the country will prosper.

AN interesting libel suit has been brought in Vermont in which the Governor of the State is the plaintiff. The Rutland Herald charged the Governor with selling liquor in violation of the law at the hotel which he owns and manages. He denied the charge and entered suit against the paper for $50,000 damages. The Governor claims that if the guests at his hotel have persuaded any of his employés to procure liquor for them the latter must have obtained it outside of the hotel, consequently they, not he, are responsible. The Herald defends itself by quoting the law of the State, which provides "if a person by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, furnishes or gives away any liquor," etc., and asserts it will prove that the Governor's agents and employés have sold and given away liquor to guests, and served it openly in the dining-room. It remains for the Governor to prove that the liquor was obtained outside without his knowledge and served without his consent. He may be able to do this, but meanwhile what virtue is there in the prohibition law of the State, when liquor can be freely obtained in this manner? Is it not time for the Governor to enforce the law even against his own agents and employés? And ought he not to be grateful to the newspaper which called his attention to its flagrant violation?

SPEAKING of the recent startling improvements in the English language, isn't "insofar" a lovely word?

THE Russian thistle is also the English sparrow of the vegetable kingdom.

MR. PINGREE may be pardoned for calling attention to the immensity and uniformly superior quality of his potato crop for 1895.

TO ASSUME that a man whose body is found floating in the Chicago River has deliberately committed suicide by drowning himself in that stream is an insult to the dead.

THE Hon. Joe Sibley's Presidential boom is flat enough now to paste in a scrap-book.

EVERY year the Mississippi River carries enough dirt down to its mouth to cover an area of a square mile to a depth of eighty yards, but land is not worth half as much at the mouth of the river as it is where it brings the dirt from. The Mississippi is senseless in its extravagance.

NOBODY in Nebraska who is fond of green corn need go hungry this year.

IT should be broken to Secretary Morton as gently as possible that the plain, unadorned voter prefers a Presidential candidate who does not part his name in the middle.

IN his meek, unobtrusive way the Hon. Bill Morrison has been attending soldiers' reunions in Southern Illinois, reviving the glorious memories of the war, and assuring everybody, in confidence, that he is not a candidate, although, of course, etc.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER'S mustache at last has lived down all its enemies.

NOW THAT Omaha has quieted down it is a comfort to recall the fact that our faith in Editor Rosewater's ability to pull the city through safely never wavered an instant.

IN view of the fact that the esteemed Springfield (Mass.) Republican has nominated him for President it is the duty of Secretary of State Olney to assume on all occasions a favorite-son-of-New-England attitude, wink his eyes naturally, and look pleasant.

IT may be well to remember that his real name is Mudgett.

THE corn crop has got safely beyond the "if" stage.

MORE light on the doings at Dunning!

HELLO, Quay, old fellow! Shake!—Brice.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One Man Who Has Had Enough.

"Have you," inquired the cautious customer, "an expurgated copy of the Morning Thunderbolt?"

"Expurgated?" said the proprietor of the news stand, wonderingly.

"Yes. Nothing in it about Holmes."

Much the Same.

The city editor was inspecting one of the early copies.

"Hello, there!" he shouted up the speaking tube. "The foreman has got the heading 'Race Meeting' over that article about the prize-fight!"

"Well!" vociferated the night editor in response. "What's wrong about that?"

Surprised but Equal to the Occasion.

English Host—"You never saw Parliament in session before, did you, Miss Wildwest? You are surprised now, I dare say, to see the members sitting with their hats on."

Fair American (in the visitors' gallery)—"Yes, but I suppose they do that in order to have them handy when they want to talk through them, don't they?"

One Solace Remaining.

Banks—"Let's go, Rivers. Four acts of this is about all I can stand."

Rivers—"Let's sit it out, Banks. Seven of the characters are killed off in the next act."

A Sign of the Times.

And now at the drug stores
You soon will see this:

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED HERE
FOR THE CARBOLIZED KISS.

And He Needed It, Anyhow.

"You needn't think I'm feelin' perticklerly cut up over this," said Greezie Wrambler, sullenly picking up the heavy hammer at the bidding of the town marshal and moving slowly towards the stone pile. "This'll be my first vacation fur more'n six years, by dang!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Chicago Mail, 120-122 Fifth Avenue, Aug. 19.—Dear Sir: Will you kindly furnish the Mail, for publication, with reply to the following:

1. Are you satisfied with the present city government?

2. If not, what are your suggestions for reform?

Inclosed herewith blank for response. Yours truly, GEO. DE HAVEN, Managing Editor.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The Mail: Replying to your inquiry of 19th inst., would say that the city government, except the Aldermanic branch, is doing its duty faithfully and well. The Mayor is redeeming his predilection pledges in good faith. But a majority of the Common Council are intent on feathering their own nests by selling public franchises to corporations. The "reform" for such practices which the law provides is to put the boodlers in the penitentiary. But by means of "go-betweens" and perjury on the part of the bribers the corrupt Aldermen escape their just deserts.

My suggestion for "reform" is, that the citizens of the wards quit picking out dishonest men to represent them in the Council. But for those voters, as Lincoln would say if living, who like to be represented by boodlers that sort of Aldermen are just the kind of Aldermen such voters like to be represented by. Hence the practical difficulty of purifying that branch of the city government. The simplest way of dealing with the evil would be to deprive the Council of the authority to grant street and alley franchises to corporations except upon a petition of a majority of the frontage per mile.

EDITOR TRIBUNE.

PERSONALS.

Kate Haslam of Elizabeth, N. J., became insane the other evening on seeing her betrothed dance with another girl.

Miss Alice Strauss, daughter of the "Waltz King," Johann Strauss, has become engaged to the painter, Marquis Feri Boyros.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author, is spending part of the summer at Rock Ledge, Me. He is said to be at work on a new novel.

The heirs of Richard Wagner have received $20,000 as their share of the royalties from the production of the composer's works in the last six months.

A woman at Tulare, Cal., is running the engine for a lumber mill. She is manager of the whole mechanical outfit, and repairs the machinery when necessary.

Baron Rudolf von Gasser, editor of the Deutsche Volksblatt, in Vienna, was crushed to death the other day in springing from a street car. He was about 50 years old.

It is reported that the novelist, George Moore, is shortly to marry Mrs. Craigie, better known by the pen name of John Oliver Hobbes, who recently secured a divorce.

Savorgnan de Brazza, the explorer, having withstood for years the climate of Africa, gave way at once to the changeable character of Paris weather and is now sick abed.

The Emperor of Japan has received through the German Ambassador at Tokio the insignia of the orders of the Black Eagle, conferred by the German Emperor, and of Hubert, sent by the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

The people of Leipsic have presented to the ex-Chancellor a miniature reproduction of the famous equestrian statue of Prince Bismarck which adorns the market-place of the Saxon city. The gift pleased him greatly.

Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, has just attained his 80th year; he is now the oldest Judge on the English bench, has been twenty-seven years a Judge, nineteen years a Justice of Appeal, and Master of the Rolls twelve years.

John I. Blair, the New Jersey railroad man, who is said to have more than $25,000,000 invested in Western railroads, boasts that he has never bought a road merely for speculation, and that none of his money has been made by bulling or bearing stocks.

Prof. Judd, who is to succeed the late Prof. Huxley as Dean of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, has spent most of his life in geological study. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has twice been President of the Geological Society, and is the holder of the Wollaston medal, the highest honor a geologist can obtain.

CURRENT NOTES.

A girl who is great on the bike is rarely great on the bake.—Galveston News.

It is observable that the Chinese are not committing any outrages on the Japanese.—Nashville American.

"Another Cuban engagement" is reported. Cuba seems to be the summer girl of the West Indies.—Kansas City Journal.

Jim Corbett shows a disposition to go the average man a few chips better and indulge in a grand sweet song and dance.—Washington Post.

Youth—"What kind of a field is Wall street for a young man with money?" Banker—"A potter's field for most of them."—New York World.

While the "agricultural hoss trot" is going the rounds the prize vegetables continue to show that we are still a great people.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

The difference between the head of Emperor Bill and that of Prince Bismarck is that the latter is large while the former is big.—Nashville American.

"I am very sorry, Karl, you didn't admire my new frock. Everybody says its charming." "Your friends, my dear, pay you compliments, I pay your bills."—Lustige Blaetter.

"Yoh kin tell er good deal 'bout er man's early hah'dships er luxuries," said Uncle Eben, "by noticin' wheddah he calls 'daisies' 'wil' flowers' or 'weeds.'"—Washington Star.

May—"What makes you think that Deacon Wisker walks in his sleep?" Bilby—"I saw him take up the collection at Dr. Longdrawn's church this morning."—New York World.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, is learning to ride the bicycle. Give that great American machine a fair chance and the Ku Chang massacres will be most bloodily avenged.—Detroit Free Press.

"No. 711 has got a new wheel," said the insane asylum attendant. "He thinks he is a street car." "That so?" responded the other attendant. "Let's go and jump on him."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How did you feel on you 50th birthday?" asked one of Boston's bachelors of another who is beginning to grow old. "Never happier or friskier in my life," said he, "but I had a bad headache next morning."—Boston Herald.

"Jeremiah," said Mr. Jingle's wife, as that gentleman came home somewhat late, "you don't write me touching apostrophes as you used to." "No," replied Mr. Jingle; "and you didn't use to talk question marks and exclamation points as you do now."—Indianapolis Journal.

HE SHAKES MR. GLADSTONE'S HAND.

William R. Groat of Chicago Greets the Grand Old Man.

Among the Chicagoans who have had the honor to shake hands and converse with W. E. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man of England," is William H. Groat, a young man employed in the office of the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway and residing at No. 1178 West Taylor street.

Mr. Groat spent the month of July in England, and when in Liverpool ran up to Chester and then to Hawarden for the sole purpose of seeing Mr. Gladstone, for whom he felt an unusual admiration. Having no letters and not knowing how to proceed he addressed himself first to an old woman at whose stand he bought a lunch. She said she had a sister at the castle who could help him. But before that plan could be outlined Mr. Groat fell in with another woman who was going to the castle, and she took him along and placed him among the flower-beds of the castle so that he would run a chance of seeing the ex-Premier if he came out to walk. While waiting there he struck up a conversation with the old woman who keeps the lodge, and she told him to go to the parish church at 5 o'clock p. m. and he would be sure to see Mr. Gladstone.

He followed these directions and saw Mr. Gladstone and his wife driving to their devotions, and as they passed Mr. Groat Mr. Gladstone raised his hat and Mrs. Gladstone nodded her head. At the close of the services Mr. Groat clung to the door of the rectory, in the rear of the church, and "held up" Mr. Gladstone the moment he issued from it. He reached out his hand to Mr. Gladstone, told him he was from Chicago, and assured him that the American people thought a great deal of him. Mr. Gladstone said he was glad of it. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone then passed out to their carriage, and as they did so a Col. Howard, who was present, and who was standing for Parliament, proposed three cheers for Gladstone, which the bystanders gave with a will.

JOHN BROWN'S FORT TO GO HOME.

Historic Engine House Is to Be Taken Back to Harper's Ferry.

The materials composing John Brown's Fort are to be taken back to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., early in September. Brought here before the World's Fair, the enterprise proved unsuccessful. After a brief existence full of vicissitudes the historic engine-house fell from the Sheriff's into the wrecker's hands. It made way for the stables of a department store. Now Harper's Ferry is to have its own again, as a contract has been signed by C. T. Cummins, No. 435 Wells street, to remove the material and reërect it on the original site.

Public-spirited people contributed the necessary funds in response to Miss Kate Field's appeals. The contribution of the Baltimore and Ohio railway takes the form of free transportation.

Interest Rates in St. Louis.

It is said that St. Louis real estate agents are placing Eastern capital on real estate security at 4½ per cent, and that they have been doing this for about a year, but it has only just become known. The local banks have been getting 5 and 6 per cent, and the discovery that Eastern capital, practically without limit, can be obtained at a lower rate is said to have created quite an excitement in monetary circles in the Mound City.—Ex.

No Venerable American Libraries.

There was not a public library in the United States 100 years ago.

NOT WITHIN THE PALE

BOARD OF EDUCATION EMPLOYES NOT SUBJECT TO CIVIL SERVICE.

Conference Is Held at Which Controller Wetherell's Letter Is Read—Opinion of the Legal Members of the Board Is That None of the Employes Can Be Forced to Take the Examination by the City Commission—Attorney for the Board Will Notify Mr. Wetherell.

The members of the Board of Education have decided that employés of that body do not come under the city civil service act. This conclusion was arrived at yesterday afternoon at a conference held in the board rooms. Early in the afternoon President Cameron notified the members of the board who were attorneys that he wished to consult with them upon the letter of Controller O. D. Wetherell submitted to the board at its last meeting, Aug. 14. When he learned that several of the members who are lawyers were out of the city he asked others to take their places. Those at the conference yesterday, besides the President, were Messrs. Errant, Drezmal, Lindblom, Halle, Schneider, and Kohtz. D. L. Morrill, the attorney of the board, was also present.

The meeting was behind closed doors, and although the members were not in consultation over thirty minutes yet upon the adjournment of the committee they said they were unanimously of the opinion that none of the people employed by the board and paid out of the appropriation for school expenses came under the city civil service rules. Controller Wetherell's letter, which had been referred to the Judiciary committee, was read for

TO BE FIXED BRIDGES

DRAINAGE BOARD SETTLES THE QUESTION OF CANAL CROSSINGS.

Two Reports Are Presented—Majority Report Is Against Swing Bridges and the Minority, by Trustee Cooley, in Favor of Them—After a Hot Argument the Majority Report Is Adopted—Improvements of the Chicago River Are Suggested and Discussed.

The question of stationary bridges over the canal came up at the meeting of the Drainage Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Cooley brought it forward particularly in a report he presented on the subject.

There were present President Wenter and Commissioners Altpeter, Boldenweck, Cooley, Eckhart, Gilmore, and Kelly.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Isham Randolph commenting on the Chicago River. He said that from notes and soundings taken it was determined that the flow of that stream was now about 150,000 cubic feet per second. This, he said, could be increased to 300,000 cubic feet by an expenditure of a sum of money which he did not think could be considered extravagant. To accomplish his object he proposed the deepening of the channel, reversing the slope of the bed, and widening the river in places by setting back the dock lines. Some of the bridges would have to be rebuilt. In places where the bridges could not be touched, as at Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren streets and at the Metropolitan Elevated, by-passes would have to be constructed.

In order to increase the flow the river channel would have to be dredged to a depth of twenty feet, the dock line removed twelve feet and the slope made on a basis of one foot to five. The cost of the work he estimated at about $872,500, ditributed as follows:

Dredging	$250,000
Passes around bridges	450,000
Bridge changes	85,000
Dockage	87,500
Total	$872,500

The passes around the bridges at the streets named would have to be built under the tracks of several railroad companies. This work would interfere with the roads temporarily. After the passes were completed they would be floored over, and the railroads would have use of the right of way again.

The joint Committee on Engineering and Finance made its report. There were two, a majority and a minority report. The majority report recited the fact that the action of the board in making an agreement with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad for a stationary bridge was severely criticised. The committee, with the assistance of the attorney and chief engineer, had perfected a contract with the railroad.

"The basis of the agreement," the committee related, "is that inasmuch as the railroad company is already in possession of the right of way, with tracks thereon, which the sanitary district seeks to cut across with its main channel, the sanitary district is legally bound to put the railroad company in as nearly the same condition after the construction of the channel across its right of way as it was before and without expense to it."

The committee says attempts at this time to erect movable bridges would result in delaying for two or three years beyond the time at present contemplated the completion of the channel and its use for sanitary purposes. This report was signed by a majority of the committee.

Mr. Cooley presented a minority report. He said the difference in cost between swing and stationary bridges would not be more than $1,250,000. This is only a small percentage of the amount of money to be spent on the canal. He could not see any objection to the swing bridges on the part of the board.

There was a hot debate between Commissioners Cooley and Eckhart on the minority report.

"Swing bridges will cost actually less to the people than stationary bridges and they are acceptable to the railroads," said Mr. Cooley. "When the canal project was begun no one thought it was to be anything but a navigable stream. With stationary bridges it can't be. If we have swing bridges the people along the Illinois River and those at St. Louis will cooperate in the movement for the improvement of the Illinois River. As it is all they say is, 'Chicago is only building a drainage ditch.' The government never cares any improvement down our throats and no one will assist us to get aid from national sources to improve the river."

Mr. Eckhart thought there was no necessity for swinging bridges at present. "They could not be used for two years," said he. "The board would have to pay for their maintenance in the meantime. What would you do with them? It will cost $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 to improve the Illinois River, and until that river is improved the swing bridges will not be necessary. When the government decides to do that I would be in favor of swing bridges. The gentleman [referring to Mr. Cooley] does not care about the cost. He wants more taxes. He doesn't care for the people's money——"

Mr. Cooley—"There was a contract made for a four-track bridge. There is only one road in America that needs a four-track bridge—that is the New York Central."

"When I was elected a member of the Sanitary District," said Mr. Kelly, "I was under the impression the canal was to relieve Chicago of its sewage. That was my first duty, I thought, and I want to see that done. The cheapest means is the best. If I were a member two years hence I would vote for swing bridges, but at present my aim is to see Chicago relieved of its objectionable sewage."

The majority report was adopted by a vote of six to one and the minority report rejected by the same vote. An adjournment was then taken.

COMES FOR THE OTHER BRACELET.

Thief Asks for Plunder He Had Dropped and It Is Given Him.

Burglars entered the apartments of Mrs. Kate Calymore at Twenty-sixth and State streets last Sunday afternoon while the family was absent. They secured over $300 worth of jewelry and about $150 worth of clothing. Among the jewelry was a pair of diamond bracelets, one of which the thieves dropped in the hallway. Tuesday afternoon a well-dressed young man called at the Calymore apartments and said he was a policeman from the Central Station and that the police had recovered what they thought was a part of her property, among which was a diamond set bracelet. He desired to take the bracelet lost by the thieves to compare it with the one recovered. Mrs. Calymore obligingly made the loan, but so far the Police Department has not seen the bracelet.

NON-UNION MEN ARE ASSAULTED.

Striking Pianomakers Attack Three of the New Hands Employed.

There was a fight yesterday between striking pianomakers and non-union men employed by the Russell Piano company at No. 171 South Canal street. Six weeks ago forty of the employés, all union men, walked out of the factory and demanded more pay. Non-union men were engaged to fill their places. Tuesday night a number of the strikers waylaid three of the workmen, followed them to the Washington street tunnel, set upon them and beat them severely before assistance arrived. The Desplaines street police were called and put the rioters to rout. Philip Resen and John Braunsel, non-union men, were knocked down and kicked repeatedly. Edward Burke was pointed out by the men as being the ringleader in the assault and was placed under arrest. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Kehoe charged with assault and battery. The case against him was dismissed.

WASTE THEM OUT OF THE ATTIC.

Queer Quarrel Between a Tenant and His Wealthy Landladies.

In the attic of a dwelling-house at No. 1000 Washington boulevard live two wealthy sisters, Mary J. and Sarah C. Fish. Below them live P. F. Ryan, a West Side merchant and politician, and his family.

Notwithstanding the sisters live in a closely crowded attic, they own the entire building, having leased it at the opening of the World's Fair to Mr. Ryan. The lease provided the latter should receive $70 a month for their property. The Misses Fish said they were going to Europe and asked the Ryans that they be allowed to store some of their things in the attic. But, according to the story told by the Ryans, they didn't go to Europe, but filled with their things and built a stairway leading from the front porch to their quarters near the roof. This is how the trouble began, and now Judge Gibbons has issued a restraining order to prevent the Fish sisters from interfering with the premises until the court has looked into the matter.

The affidavit filed in the Circuit Court recites that the Misses Fish threw dust on the Ryans' wet clothes on the line, tear up Mrs. Ryan's flowers, and sundry other similar things.

The quarrel developed into an open fight when the Fishes began to build the stairway. Soon after the Fishes began forcible entry and detainer proceedings against Ryan. Instead of appearing and defending Ryan appealed and the Fishes took advantage of the interim to finish their stairway.

The Ryans say the Fishes never intended to go to Europe, but wished to avoid their friends and at the same time secure a big rental for their premises. This the attic dwellers deny and add that the Ryans understood the present arrangement from the beginning. In defense of their having pulled up flowers in the garden the sisters say the flowers have belonged to them since spring, as they rented it the previous fall for gardening purposes.

WATCHING HORSE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Health Department Will See No Diseased Product Is Sold.

The Health Department is after the horse meat trade with a sharp stick, and while the sale of horse meat cannot be stopped by the Commissioner, he intends to see that no diseased meat is placed on the market. Commissioner Kerr said yesterday the meat of crippled and broken-down animals was certainly diseased.

The horses are slaughtered outside the limits and the inspectors who were sent out are keeping close watch on Charles Martin's establishment. The two inspectors assigned to make the investigation are working in conjunction with the State Board of Health. Their failure to report is said to be due to the investigation of some charges made against Martin which, if true, will progably put an end to the horse meat packing business.

It has been represented to the department that Martin has not only packed the carcasses of animals that he killed himself, but that he has used the carcasses of animals that have died from other causes than the knife of the slaughter pen. This report is being investigated. Martin claims that his entire product is shipped to Antwerp, and that he sells no meat elsewhere.

The source of supply to the men on the Drainage Channel is being investigated by the sanitary officer of the Drainage Board. The Commissioner does not expect any report until the inspectors have exhausted the charges against Martin as to buying carcasses for his packing business. All of the meat packed by Martin is pickled, and it is claimed could readily be sold as corned beef.

SUPPOSED BOMB CAUSES A SCARE.

Examination Reveals Its Contents to Be Only Whitelead.

Residents in the vicinity of West Polk street and Ogden avenue were much excited yesterday afternoon when J. Douglas of No. 801 West Polk street rushed into the street and made the announcement that an attempt had been made to blow up his residence with a dynamite bomb. Policeman Fallon of the West Thirteenth Street Station was called in and shown the machine. He refused to handle the object, which was a piece of gasplpe two feet long with both ends plugged, and called for the patrol wagon. The suppose bomb was in the basement, and three policemen descended the stairs and placed it in a basket the bottom of which was covered with hay. It was taken to the West Thirteenth Street Station, where it was examined. It contained a quantity of whitelead.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN LA GRANGE.

Accusations of Theft Wind Up in an Attempt at Murder.

John Estes, a stonemason in La Grange, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Wallace charging him with assault with intent to commit murder. Nels Newman, the complaining witness, who is also a stonemason in La Grange, says Estes some time ago had trouble in getting workmen, and came to Chicago and hired men. A few days later the tools were stolen, and Estes is said to have suspected Newman of being implicated in the theft. Estes, it is alleged, secured a search warrant and last Monday searched the premises owned by Newman. The tools were not found, and this is alleged to have incensed Estes so much that he drew a revolver and shot Newman in the right hand. The case will be heard Aug. 28.

"DR." DOWIE IS STILL IN COURT.

Old Cases Continued and New Ones Set on Fresh Warrants Obtained.

Dowie appeared in Justice Richardson's court yesterday afternoon to make answer why he should not be called upon to pay the City of Chicago the sum of $100 for maintaining a hospital at No. 6020 Edgerton avenue June 25 last without a permit. As the Justice was busy at the Armory Police Court the case went over until next Thursday. As Dowie was leaving the court room he was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Quinn. It was sworn out by George H. Riggs and accused Dowie of having, Aug. 18, kept a hospital without a license to do so. Dowie immediately went before Justice Glennon and gave bonds to appear before Justice Quinn tomorrow.

W. H. Chatfield Charged with Perjury.

W. H. Chatfield was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Justice Richardson charging him with perjury. He gave bonds to appear for trial this afternoon. The complaining witness is David Preisy, who alleges that July 31 last Chatfield appeared before Justice Gibbons and made an affidavit in which he says Preisy had agreed to pay him $200 for selling 871 gallons of whisky. Further, that Chatfield believed Preisy had assigned all his property to divers persons for the purpose of evading the debt and was about to leave the State. These statements, Preisy says, Chatfield knew to be false.

Seeks Death While Temporarily Insane.

A Coroner's jury yesterday found that Michael Cheever's death was caused by leaping from a third story window of the Home for Incurables the previous night, while temporarily insane. Cheever was 77 years of age, and for two years was an inmate of the home. He suffered from paralysis and chronic rheumatism. His wife, who has hip disease, is also an inmate. His dead body was found in the yard soon after midnight. The fall of forty feet had fractured all his ribs.

Died in a Pullman Car.

C. La Tour, a lake Captain, who was supposed to have had charge of the schooner J. C. King of Buffalo, was found dead in a berth of a Pullman sleeper on a Wisconsin Central train which arrived in Chicago from the north yesterday morning. The body was removed to a morgue. The undertaker received a telegram yesterday afternoon from Mrs. La Tour of South Tonawanda, N. Y., saying the deceased was her husband. Heart disease is supposed to have caused the man's death. He was 50 years old.

Zadinski's Body to Be Exhumed.

Under direction of the Coroner the body of Carl Zadinski, who died a week ago in Wesley Hospital, Dearborn and Twenty-ninth streets, will be exhumed and an inquest and post mortem will be held today. Dr. Steele of the hospital issued a burial certificate stating the cause of death as appendicitis. Young Zadinski's relations say the boy's death was the result of a blow he received from a brick in the hands of John Walski, a saloonkeeper at No. 850 James street, July 22.

Takes Poison While Despondent.

Mrs. Edward P. Kelly, who resided with her husband at No. 6558 Cottage Grove avenue, above his saloon, called him yesterday morning and swallowed a fatal dose of carbolic acid just as he appeared at the foot of the stairs. She died soon after. She took the poison because her husband was not able to send her on a trip to Niagara Falls with a sister who had been visiting her. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide caused by despondency.

Wins His Suit Against Cronkrite.

Max Goldschwitz of No. 94 Milwaukee avenue recovered a judgment of $200 against Edward C. Cronkrite, a real estate dealer at No. 915 North Clark street. The evidence showed the plaintiff had answered an advertisement in which a man was wanted to collect rent. A deposit of $200 was required and given. A few days later Goldschwitz was asked for more money, he said, and becoming suspicious drew out and brought suit for the recovery of the deposit before Justice Wallace.

Brings Suit for False Arrest.

A $25,000 trespass suit was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Richard Oliver, defendant in an embezzlement case now pending before Justice Richardson at the Harrison Street Station. The defendant to the suit is Frank J. Wakem of F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers in the Owings Building. Oliver claims he was falsely arrested, having been charged with drawing out $1,000 from the firm of Wakem & Co. on a check while he was connected with the concern some time ago.

Signs Away His Home While Drunk.

A bill filed in the Superior Court yesterday by John Streh against August Bienke, a saloonkeeper, alleges that the latter induced him to sign away his home while under the influence of liquor, and asks the court to declare the contract null and void. Streh says he owns a house and lot at No. 30 Westminster street, but July 27, while crazed with drink, Bienke induced him to sign a deed.

Charged with Making a Hand Book.

John Odden, charged with operating a hand book on forsign races in Chapin & Gore's Monroe street place, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Richardson yesterday. The arrest was made by Detectives Wiira and Loftus of the Central Station, the former testifying that he saw Odden take a bet.

Drops Dead of Heart Disease.

Neil McKinley, a saloonkeeper at No. 4747 State street, dropped dead in his place of business yesterday morning. Dr. Mitchell of the Coroner's office decided that no inquest was necessary.

Local Notes.

The Frank Collier habeas corpus case came up before Judge Brentano yesterday and the attorney was discharged from custody.

The work of All Angels' Deaf Mute Mission has been removed from St. Clement's Church to the Parish House of Trinity Church, Twenty-sixth street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues.

Patrolman Anderson of the Harrison Street Station last evening received the congratulations of his superior officers for his bravery in stopping a runaway team on Clark street yesterday.

Capt. Lawrence C. Ryan, master of the excursion steamer Belle, was yesterday suspended for thirty days by the United States steamboat inspectors as the result of a collision between the Belle and the steamer Cyclone.

Albert Hessler, Daniel Overstreet, and Sandy Smith were convicted on a charge of burglary of $2,000 worth of clothing July 15 in Judge Baker's court yesterday, and their punishment was fixed by the jury at imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The stevedores on the Anchor line dock struck last night for an increase of five cents an hour in their wages. The men were paid 20 cents an hour since the opening of navigation, and they want the old rate of 25 cents restored. The company made no effort to fill the place of the strikers last night.

A bill has been filed in the Superior Court to foreclose a trust deed for certain property of the Calumet Tura Verein, the petitioners being A. G. Ingraham, cashier of the Calumet National Bank, and Adam Griesel. The amount of the indebtedness is $61,000, contracted in August, 1894. The property is in the Calumet Chicago Canal and Dock company's subdivision and is occupied by the society's building and lodge halls.

SOCIETY.

When the steamship Manitou left for Northern Michigan resorts yesterday it had one of the largest passenger lists of the season. Among the Chicagoans aboard were Mrs. C. R. Corbin, Mr. Paul Corbin, D. Harry Hammer, wife, and children, S. W. Connell and wife, Mrs. C. Nugent, Mrs. H. E. O. Daniels and two daughters, J. M. McLaren, C. R. Bissel, George A. S. Wilson and wife, J. C. Metcalf, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Clara Smith, D. M. Knights and wife, Mr. George Carman, Miss Louise Carman, S. R. Wells, Miss Jean M. Waldron, Miss Ella E. Mills, J. C. McCord, F. S. Hibbard, Leon Mandel and wife, G. H. Louderbeck and wife, W. L. Harvey and wife, F. W. Peck Jr., G. P. Maxwell, J. W. Sibley.

* * *

Weddings reported yesterday included the following: At Mount Carroll, Ill., Robert A. Webb of Chicago to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Haldeman, and John Squires to Miss Zella Shink, both of Mount Carroll; at Moline, Ill., the Rev. P. S. Miller of Bradford, Pa., to Miss Anna Anderson of Rock Island; at Adrian, Mich., John E. Bird to Miss Katharine Brown; at Terre Haute, Ind., John V. Barker of Indianapolis to Miss Carrie Welustein.

* * *

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—At noon in All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral Miss Mary Elizabeth, the younger daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning, was wedded to Jules Cornelius Von der Ouder Meulen of the Hague, Holland, son of the private secretary of the Queen. Only relatives and a few personal friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Canon Fulcher. F. C. Manning, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and Miss Katherine Delehanty as maid of honor. The bride was given away by her brother, ex-Mayor James H. Manning. A reception followed at the home of Mrs. John A. Delehanty, a sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Von der Ouder Meulen will sail on the Etruria. They will spend a week in England with Lady Clifford, a sister of the groom. On arriving at The Hague a second marriage ceremony will be performed by the Burgomaster. The bride has twice visited Europe, on the first visit being introduced to the Queen in her drawing-room.

Society Personals.

Ferdinand W. Peck is at Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanger Brown have returned from Canada.

Miss Edna M. Crawford has returned from an outing in Iowa.

Mrr. W. R. Kerr and Miss Kerr have returned from Narragansett Pier.

Miss Nellie Grant of No. 5214 Dearborn street has gone to Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. Florence A. Scott and Miss Clara Scott left yesterday for Mackinac Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy C. Drake of No. 2840 Indiana avenue and Miss Lillian Drake of No. 2114 Calumet avenue have gone to the Adirondacks to remain until the middle of September.

AMUSEMENTS.

The opening attraction at the Grand Opera-House Sunday night will be Gus Heege in his new Swedish dialect comedy, "A Yenuine Yentleman." Heege occupies a field entirely his own and no doubt his latest creation will attract the mere laughter-seeker. "A Yenuine Yentleman" is declared to possess elements of dramatic construction and literary merit far superior to the author's past endeavors and it will be presented with a scenic investiture of elaborate design and a company of competent players. Sadie Connolly and Merril Osborne are members of the cast.

* * *

The sale of seats is now in progress for the engagement of Gladys Wallis in the new dramatization of "Fanchon," by Clay M. Greene, which will have its initial presentation Saturday evening at McVicker's Theater. The friends of Miss Wallis and those of Miss Florence Wickes are going to make a social event of the opening performance. The boxes for the evening have already been taken and theater parties numbering all the way from six to twenty have had seats reserved.

* * *

Seats may now be reserved at the Schiller Theater for the last week of "Trilby," commencing at that theater next Monday evening. The last performance in Chicago of "Little Robinson Crusoe" is that of next Saturday evening, the same date marking the last performance of "Trilby" at Hooley's. The play will be produced exactly as it has been at Hooley's, with Wilton Lackaye as Svengali. Henry Norman, the popular dramatic baritone, has evidently found material for another marked success in the character of Tuffenuff, the pirate king in "Little Robinson Crusoe."

ILLINOIS PEOPLE LOSE IN A FAILURE.

People's Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis Assigns.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The People's Savings and Loan Association of this city filed a deed of assignment today to James H. Bishop. It is believed that the liabilities are in the neighborhood of $175,000 and rottenness is hinted at. The sufferers are pretty well scattered and many of them live in Illinois.

DEAD MAN IS ROBBED.

INSPECTOR SCHAACK CONVINCED IT IS DONE IN BUCHER CASE.

Policeman Kalvalage of the Chicago Avenue Station in a Heap of Trouble Over the Mysterious Disappearance of $340 from the Pocket of the Alleged Victim of Murder—Charged with Gross Negligence in Handling the Affair at the Morgue—Given a Severe Scoring.

Policeman Andrew E. Kalvalage, who has charge of the wagon at the East Chicago Avenue Station, finds himself in deep trouble in connection with the mysterious death of Charles Bucher, whose body was found in the river at Market street several days ago. The police have abandoned the theory of murder, but have not given up the investigation of the remarkable disappearance of $340 in cash which Bucher was known to have had in his possession.

Inspector Schaack is now firmly convinced that Bucher was robbed after his death. Policeman Kalvalage may be suspended unless he gives a better account of the searching of Bucher's body. He was called before Inspector Schaack yesterday afternoon and was given a severe raking over, the Inspector telling him he had the choice of being considered stupid and negligent or being suspected of having criminal knowledge of the disappearance of the money.

Bucher was last seen alive at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Aug. 15, when he left Kneller's saloon, No. 132 Wells street, where he had been drinking with members of the Swiss Maennerchor Society. He was known to have $340 with him, and paid for several rounds of drinks, taking the money from a long leather pocketbook, which he replaced in the inside pocket of his coat.

Thursday afternoon Willie Barth, No. 188 E. Huron street, and several other boys saw a body floating in the river at Market street and told Arnt Nessheim, employed on the wrecking tug Two Henry. Nessheim threw a rope over the body and held it in the water until the arrival of the police wagon, which was in charge of Policeman Kalvalage. The body was taken out of the river, the hands tied across the breast, placed in the wagon, and conveyed to Rolston's morgue, No. 11 Adams street. There Policeman Kalvalage searched the body in the presence of Mr. Rolston and his assistants. A silver watch, eye-glasses, a bunch of keys, and a small pocketbook containing 5 cents were found. These were receipted for by Kalvalage and taken to the station.

Bucher's body not being identified, preparations were made Sunday afternoon to inter it in the potter's field. In moving the body a long pocketbook fell out of the side coat pocket. Beyond a few cards giving the address of Frey, a saloonkeeper, No. 96 Clybourn avenue, the pocketbook was empty. The cards, however, were sufficient to secure identification. James Carroll, one of Rolston's assistants, found the pocketbook and immediately notified Mr. Rolston. Mr. Carroll insists that the wallet was empty.

Mr. Bucher's brother has made loud complaint to the police about the disappearance of the money. Policeman Edward Walbaum, detailed to make an investigation, has reported to Inspector Schaack that it is his opinion the money was stolen after the death of Bucher. His report is as follows:

Capt. Fyfe detailed Officers Hiott, Cudmore, Carleton, and myself to investigate. Friday, Aug. 18, 1895, Officer Cudmore and myself met Bucher, a brother of the deceased. With him we searched the effects of the deceased and found nothing we could use as evidence. Then Mr. Bucher handed us a parcel which he said the undertaker had given him at the time of the funeral. On opening the same we found a large leather pocketbook. We went to the morgue and Mr. Morrison told us that the pocketbook was found on the deceased Friday afternoon after the inquest had been held. To the best of our knowledge we believe that the deceased was not robbed in lifetime.

Mr. Carroll said yesterday the first clew to Bucher's identity was secured from the pocketbook, but the morgue employés do not explain why the find was not mentioned at once to Mr. Bucher. Mr. Rolston says Kalvalage made a careful search in his presence, but thought the policeman might have overlooked the wallet, as it was in the outside pocket of a long alpaca coat which hung beneath the table owing to the weight of the water.

Inspector Schaack, however, is exceedingly angry over the affair, and says Kalvalage has been guilty of gross negligence. "I am not through with the matter yet," said Inspector Schaack yesterday. "Kalvalage is in a bad position, and I am determined to probe the affair to the bottom."

BANK'S BOND CANNOT BE FOUND.

Stockholders in the Commercial of Milwaukee Make Bitter Complaints.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—It is asserted that only one of the original Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank made a deposit or did a dollar's worth of business with the bank after it had resumed business, and that the reorganization was effected for the purpose of enabling them to escape the payment of the $300,000 due to the county at the time of the failure and for which they were personally responsible by saddling it upon the depositors, who were induced to become stockholders.

It is further stated that a certain bond for $100,000 which was to have been executed by the original stockholders when they surrendered their old stock and came into the new organization as a guarantee for any shrinking in the assets of the bank as reorganized was never given.

It is estimated that those depositors who took stock for their deposits when the bank reopened will be able to realize about 20 cents on the dollar, provided the assets realize to the extent of the estimates placed upon them by some of the heavy stockholders.

The greater portion of the time deposits will not become due until March, 1896, and it is estimated that these can be met and leave about $60,000 of the assets for distribution among the stockholders.

POLICEMAN ANNAS IS REINSTATED.

Father of the Boy He Clubbed Says He Thinks It Was Accidental.

Acting Superintendent of Police Ross and Inspector Fitzpatrick had a conference yesterday in reference to the case of Policeman Annas of the Central Detail, charged with having clubbed Freddie McAndrews, a lad 15 years of age, and decided to reinstate the policeman.

Annas had been suspended pending the action of the Trial Board. Supt. Ross said that the evidence before the Trial Board showed that Annas struck the lad accidentally when attempting to force a crowd back that had collected about a couple of men who were engaged in a fight and had been arrested.

He said that W. H. McAndrews, the boy's father, appeared before the Trial Board and said he believed that Annas struck the boy accidentally.

PROVIDE AGAINST PUNCTURED TIRES.

Ohio Wheelmen Want Persons Fined Who Throw Glass, Etc., in the Street.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Local wheelmen are preparing a bill to be presented to the next Legislature which provides a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 for whoever places glass, metal, stone, earthenware, or other substance to cause injury to pedestrians, horses, carriages, or bicycles, unless done for roadmaking or repairing. The bill also provides that whoever breaks, cuts, defaces, runs down, collides with, or otherwise injures any carriage, bicycle, or other vehicle belonging to another when traveling or standing on the highway or sidewalk shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $200.

To Elect Whisky Trust Officers.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—W. E. Hutton is going to New York Saturday night, where he expects to meet the other four members of the Reorganization committee of the whisky trust Monday. He expects the committee will then organize the new company by the election of officers and directors. Mr. Hutton had a chat with Mr. Bache today over the long distance telephone, but declined to give any particulars of his conversation.

Officers of the State Farmers' Institute.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute met today and elected the following officers: President, F. M. Palmer, Clinton; Vice-President, G. W. Dean, Adams; Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield; Treasurer, Dr. Daniel Berry, Carmi. The election of a State Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes was postponed until the meeting to be held here during the State Fair next month.

TWO NOTABLE EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Brice Gives a Lawn Party and Mrs. Belmont a Ball.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—One of the largest lawn parties of the season, in fact one of the largest ever given in Newport, occurred at Beaulieu, the summer residence of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, yesterday afternoon.

From 4:30 to 6 o'clock about all the summer residents were present and enjoyed the unique entertainment which the hostess had prepared for them. From 4:30 o'clock till after 5 carriages containing the guests rolled on to the grounds and the line of vehicles on Bellevue avenue betokened the presence of hundreds of guests.

Upon the lawn near the cliffs was erected a large elevated platform upon which dancing was enjoyed with music furnished by Berger's Hungarian Orchestra, while a number of small tents in close proximity sheltered fortune-tellers, mesmerists, palmists, a dog circus, sleight-of-hand performers, and various other interesting sideshows.

On the opposite side of the lawn were counter attractions, all of which had their share of attention. The Newport Band was stationed close by a large marquee, under which a collation was served. Mrs. Brice, assisted by Miss Brice, received the guests and the afternoon passed away only too rapidly.

At the new golf club house tonight Mrs. August Belmont, wife of the head of the great banking house, gave a grand ball to hundreds of fashionable cottagers here. The great ballroom was brilliant with the rarest exotics, palms, garlands of flowers, and silver candelabra.

Hungarian bands discoursed sweet strains throughout the night. Dozens of cooks and waiters served the buffet and small table collations. At 1 o'clock Mr. J. D. R. Baldwin with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway magnate, led the cotillion, forty-five couples following them, robed in pink dominoes. The dancing continued till dawn. Among those present were:

Perry Belmont, Oliver H. P. Belmont, the Misses Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Lispenard Stewart, John S. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Ferndiand Yanaga, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Brice, Elliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Herbert, Lord Westmeath, J. J. Van Alen, Prince Loewenstein, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

MARCHING TROOPS ARE FOOTSORE.

Keep Up Their Spirits by Sham Battles with the Enemy.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 21. — [Special.] — The Third Regiment left Camp Jackson, near Millington, at 6 o'clock this morning in three battalions, commanded by Maja. Gammon, Sill, and Jackson. The first consisted of Companies C, K, M, and H; the second of Companies G, I, D, and E; and the third of Companies A, B, F, and L. Each battalion moved southward on a different road from the other, a section of troops of each division being thrown out as skirmishers.

The troops moved along the roads steadily, stopping every hour or two to rest in order that the somewhat common complaint of sore feet might not cripple the men. This has been one of the drawbacks to the progress of the command, each of the Captains of the twelve companies finding a number of men in his command severely affected by the long marches of the first two days. Today the wagon trains followed the center division under Maj. Gammon and were heavily guarded. Imaginary enemies were encountered along the road and speedily put to flight with a few shots. Maj. Sill's soldiers dislodged a troop of the cavalry of the enemy after a spirited engagement in which nearly his entire command was thrown into action.

The troops passed through Sheridan at 11 o'clock this morning and pitched their tents one mile south at noon, in Hess' woods, the stopping-place being named Camp Hess. The boys were hot, dusty, and tired and the greater number were found during the afternoon paddling in the Fox River mud and bathing in the clear shallow waters. The command will move forward eight miles tomorrow morning and Col. Benuitt expects to make a point midway between Wedron and Dayton an hour before noon. A delegation of Joliet people is expected to meet the regiment in the camping quarters tomorrow and the day will undoubtedly be made the most pleasant one of the entire march. The boys will not reach Ottawa until Saturday morning.

KRIEGERBUND CLOSES ITS SESSION.

Official Newspaper to Be Established—Officers Elected for Next Year.

Columbus., O., Aug. 21.—The national convention of the Deutscher Kriegerbund, which has been in session in this city during the week, finished its business and adjourned tonight.

At the morning session the matter of compulsory insurance was again taken up and considered at some length, but no further action was taken outside the resolution adopted Tuesday compelling all incoming societies and new members of the old societies to take insurance, but exempting old members who do not desire to carry insurance.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted to appropriate $500 from the treasury of the league and assess the societies pro rata for the purpose of defraying the expense of conducting the official organ.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. Schrader, Batesville, Ind.; Vice-President, Emil Grimm, Carnegie, Pa.; Secretary, Julius Eggers, Chicago; Treasurer, Louis Ertel, Cincinnati; Trustees, H. W. Miller, Columbus; Louis Enslan, Pittsburg, and Ernst Feld, St. Louis; Legal Representative, Henry Bushman, Cincinnati; Secretary insurance fund, Martin Goss, Chicago.

The convention will meet next year at Belleville, Ill.

A. J. LUSK WAS NOT A BANK CASHIER.

Swindling Operations of the Embezzler Reported at Wichita, Kas.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—A. J. Lusk, who was arrested at Long Beach, Ore., yesterday for the embezzlement of $80,000, is not the cashier of the First National Bank of Wichita, as stated. There is no such bank here.

Two years ago Lusk came here under the name of Stewart and gave it out quietly that he was a capitalist who desired to make some private loans.

He then went to Fritch's business college and bought a scholarship, saying he desired to spend his leisure hours practicing business methods.

In a few days afterwards he got the principal of the college to introduce him to the President of the Wichita National Bank, where he deposited a bogus draft for $2,000.

Before the return of the draft Stewart rushed into the bank one day with a confederate from whom he was supposed to buy a farm and drew a check against the deposit and the confederate got the money. That has been the last seen of Lusk here.

THEY CANNOT ISSUE PAID-UP STOCK.

Decision Affecting Coupon Business of Michigan Loan Associations.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The fact that not a few of the building and loan associations which are authorized to do business in Michigan advertise that they will issue coupon stock fully paid up, upon which guaranteed dividends are paid at a specified rate of interest, has led to an investigation of the right of the associations to issue such stock.

The question was referred by Secretary of State Gardner to Attorney-General Maynard, who holds in an opinion filed today, that the issuing of such stock is clearly a violation of the act of 1887.

There is little doubt that companies which have been issuing paid-up stock will now be required to abandon this feature of their business.

In the same opinion Attorney-General Maynard holds that building and loan associations can guarantee to a borrower that a certain number of payments of a specified amount will secure the discharge of his mortgage.

Astronomer Swift Finds New Comet.

Echo Mountain Observatory, Cal., Aug. 21.—Lewis Swift this morning at 3 o'clock discovered a new comet in Constellation Pisces. Its place was in right ascension 27 minutes 40 seconds, declination 5 degrees 30 minutes. It is faint and has no tail. It is moving slowly northeast parallel with ecliptic periodic.

LABOR MEN TO PARADE

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION TO BE HELD MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Chicago Congress Elects a Grand Marshal and Aides for the Occasion—Gus Mohme Chosen for the Post of Honor—Elaborate Floats to Be Provided by Several Unions for Use in the Line of March—Kier Hardie to Be One of the Speakers—Lyman Trumbull Will Not Talk.

Progress was made in the arrangements for the Labor day parade Monday, Sept. 2, by the Parade committee of the Chicago Labor Congress, which includes delegates from the independent unions that have agreed to participate. Gus Mohme, President of the Labor Congress, was unanimously elected Grand Marshal of the parade, and it was decided that his aides should be the members of the Committee of Arrangements already in existence. That committee is as follows:

W. T. Dunne of Horseshoers' Union No. 4; T. H. McManus of Wire Workers' Union No. 1, delegate from the Metal Trades Council; G. A. Mowman of the American Railway Union, J. F. Nieman of Clothing Cutters' Union No. 61, George Maus of Cracker Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 108, H. F. Engelking of Machine Woodworkers' Union No. 7, M. M. Jacobs of Clothing Cutters' Union No. 61, Adolf Henche, representing the Labor Congress; Charles Escher of the Progressive Engineers, and M. V. Britzius of Cigar Makers' Union No. 14.

Among the independent local unions which will take part in the parade are the horseshoers, the horseshoe nail makers, the silver gilders, the united boxmakers, the telegraphers' union, the teamsters' union, the cigar packers' union No. 227, the typographers, No. 9. The local American Railway Union will also parade. The Chicago Turngemeinde will also be in line. The question whether Typographical Union No. 16 will parade will be determined at the meeting of that union Sunday next. The central bodies which will be in line will be the Labor Congress, with thirty-two affiliated unions; the German Central Labor Union, with thirty-two unions; the Bohemian Central Labor Union, with eleven unions; the Metal Trades Council, with fifteen unions; the cigarmakers, with three; and the Socialist Federation, with fifteen local organizations. The action of the carpenters, except those of the Knights of Labor, who are affiliated with the Labor Congress, and will march, is still in doubt, as the newly-formed district council claims no jurisdiction in such questions, and the previously existing councils have not decided.

Elaborate floats will be provided by several of the larger unions, and there will be much music along the line of march. Lyman Trumbull has definitely decided that he is too old to sustain the fatigue of speaking at the public demonstration at the auditorium, and the burden of oratory will consequently fall on the British labor leader, Keir Hardie, ex-M. P., and John Swinton of New York, whose coming has already been announced in THE TRIBUNE.

TO STOP PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

Injunction to Be Asked Against National Linseed Oil Company.

Notice was served yesterday morning on the officers and directors of the National Linseed Oil company that a motion will be made in

BRIBERY IS IN SIGHT.

SUPT. MORGAN SAYS EMPLOYES HAVE TAKEN MONEY.

He Has the Money in His Safe as It Was Paid Over to the Employes by Contractors Who Wanted Crooked Work Done—Investigating Committee Will Look Into the Matter When It Resumes Work—Progress of the Inquisition Yesterday—Division of the Patronage.

[Continued from first page.]

an interesting story, but one not altogether to the credit of the gentlemen who manage county affairs.

The whole session was full of spirit and lively incident and some of the evidence was startling. This was so in the case of William Connolly, the Assistant Supervisor, who swore pointedly that in his service of several years he had never seen an attendant strike a patient in the Insane Asylum. This was so unexpected that both Miss Addams and Chairman Moyer requestioned Connolly repeatedly about it, but he adhered stoutly to his first assertion.

"Most remarkable," was Miss Addams' comment.

"Your experience has certainly been different from mine," said Dr. Moyer. "In fact, I can't remember of ever hearing anything like it. While I was at Kankakee it, was almost a daily occurrence to find attendants striking patients."

Connolly's Persistent Denials.

Connolly was unmoved by these caustic comments and went on to deny that he had ever heard of any serious abuse, or that he knew of any clubs or billies being carried by attendants. Mr. Connolly was not questioned on the point directly or he would probably have denied that a week ago, while answering the questions of reporters for THE TRIBUNE concerning the murder of Pucik at Dunning, he had a "billy" in the rear pocket of his trousers. His testimony was peculiar all through. It was given in a straightforward manner and without hesitation, but was full of queer things. He said, for instance, that he considered Gough and Anderson model attendants and that he had no fault to find with them.

In announcing the adjournment of the Committee of the Whole until Friday of next week Dr. Moyer said that the Committee on Specific Management of County Institutions, consisting of Mrs. Flower and Commissioners Struckman and Jones, and T. J. Elderkin and T. N. Johnson, would meet Friday of this week at 2 p. m. in the County Board rooms. The work of other committees will be taken up at the convenience of the members. Miss Addams, Mrs. Bradley, and Commissioner Beer are to ascertain why fifty-seven children are kept at the poorhouse in idleness while reputable families are willing to adopt them and bring them up to lives of usefulness.

Examination of the bodies of female patients for signs of abuse by attendants was started last night by Dr. Florence Hunt and her associates and will be continued today. Dr. Moyer also began last night the work of inspecting the bodies of the male patients, a task which will be taken up this morning by Dr. Lauther. Almost every conceivable feature of county institution management, so far as it affects the comfort and welfare of patients, is to be investigated by some sort of a subcommittee, reports from which are expected by the regular Investigating committee at its meeting a week from Friday.

DR. MOYER EXAMINES MALE PATIENTS

Three Hundred and Thirty-nine Men Are Scratinized for Marks or Bruises.

The subcommittees chosen from the special committee consisting of the County Board and others appointed by President Healy to assist the board in defining the extent and stating the nature of the Dunning iniquities met at the county institutions last night and made a thoroughgoing search among the patients for bruises and bodily injuries.

Two committees were assigned to this work. Dr. Moyer and Commissioner Kunstman inspected the men and Dr. Florence Hunt and Mrs. Bradley inspected the women.

The men and women were put to bed at 7:30. It was thought best to make the inspection as the patients retired, as at that time their clothing could be entirely removed with less trouble, and an examination, tedious under most favorable conditions, could be greatly facilitated.

Commissioner Kunstman did not make the rounds in the male wards with Dr. Moyer. The doctor was, however, assisted by an attendant.

Of the 666 patients in the institution 339 were inspected by 10:30 o'clock. The inspection was made in the hospital ward, two detached wards, DW1 and DW3, the "First Cottage," and the ward for working patients. The patients in these wards, so far as difficulty of handling is concerned, are as violent as any in the institution. As the work of inspection progressed each patient was stripped and examined rapidly for bruises and body marks suggesting maltreatment by attendants.

After a two hours' siege Dr. Moyer was seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and asked the result of his search. He refused to say anything further than that he had discovered no injuries of sensational consequence and would report all particulars of his findings to his colleague, Dr. Lauther, who would complete the work of inspection today.

DETAILS OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Questions and Answers in the Inquisition at the Insane Asylum.

When the committee met yesterday the Secretary called for the record of employés and the length of the time they have served, as asked for Tuesday, but when Mr. Morgan presented it objection was made on the ground that it did not contain the names of the Commissioners who fathered the appointments.

Mr. Morgan—The only thing I have got to show that is this book here [indicating a printed pamphlet dated March 11, 1895].

Mr. Ritter—I object to this book; let us have the records here. That was demanded yesterday and we ought to have it. I claim that the Superintendent of this institution ought to have a record of everything that happens and transpires in the institution.

Mr. Morgan—I think that is right, and I think it would have been well for you to have seen that your former Superintendent made such a record. I have none from him.

Mr. Jones—Mr. Chairman, I have to say in reference to this book that it is not correct. I object to it because there are five attendants charged to me in this book, and I never made a single appointment. My name appears here at the head, with Thomas McGowan, Teddy Conway, Bessie Poole, Mary Earth, and Bertha Murray as being recommended by me. I think at the time that book was published I never saw one of those persons.

The Chairman—Have you got that information, Mr. Morgan, as to who recommended those people?

Mr. Morgan—No, sir, there is nothing to show that. I can find nothing, no record.

The Chairman—Mr. Morgan, during your term of service here have people been appointed as attendants on the recommendation of an individual Commissioner? A.—No, sir. All appointments have been made by letter from the President of the County Board.

Mr. Ritter—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the President of the board whether he had any right to make any appointment since July 1.

Mr. Healy—Yes. I state now for the information of the gentlemen, and I claim now that I can discharge every one connected with this institution today if I choose to do so.

Mr. Ritter—Without charges?

Mr. Healy—Without charges; yes, sir. The law empowers me to do that now until they are placed upon the classified list, and my object in having the present employés pass the examination, or present their applications for an examination, was to secure to them their positions in the service of this county, so that a Commissioner who would have this man here or that man there could not come to me when he would have a falling-out with that man, and want that man dropped and this man put in his place. That was my object in placing them upon a classified list.

Mrs. Flower—Mr. Morgan, have you any more employés in this institution than are necessary, in your estimation, to do the work? A.—I have not got enough.

Q.—Do the employés do regular day's work, the same as in any other institution? A.—The mechanics work eight hours a day since after the first week I came here. The first week I was here we did nothing but load and run down and our political pulls. When I found that out I issued an order that they should work eight hours a day.

As to Attendants.

Mrs. Bradley—Will you please state, Mr. Morgan, for the Commissioners how many attendants you require to run this institution properly? A.—I want more money. I want more doctors, and more attendants and less politics; then we will get along nicely.

The Chairman—Could you use effectively more atendants on the wards? A.—Yes, sir; and I believe they are actually needed for the good of these people.

Mrs. Flower—In the statement made yesterday by the doctor he stated that the bill of fare for your patients was made out by you and approved by him, and had been partially carried into effect, not wholly. Why hasn't it been wholly carried into effect? A.—We haven't got money to buy the food with.

Here followed a long dicussion about expenditures, Mr. Morgan swearing that he was running the institution for $14,000 a month for supplies, while $23,000 a month was paid by Mr. Nash.

Dr. Lauther—Mr. Morgan, had you any means by which you could find out by whom Gough and Anderson were recommended? A.—John Gough is charged up to Commissioner Martin, I believe, according to the book, and Mr. Anderson came here like other appointements on a letter from the President of the board, Mr. Healy.

Q.—Will you tell us who is chief clerk in the institution now? A.—I have no chief clerk at present. Miss Dolly Wheaton is acting chief clerk since the 1st of July. Mr. Wallinghoff was the former chief clerk. He was let out on account of not being a resident of the county, as he explained it to me.

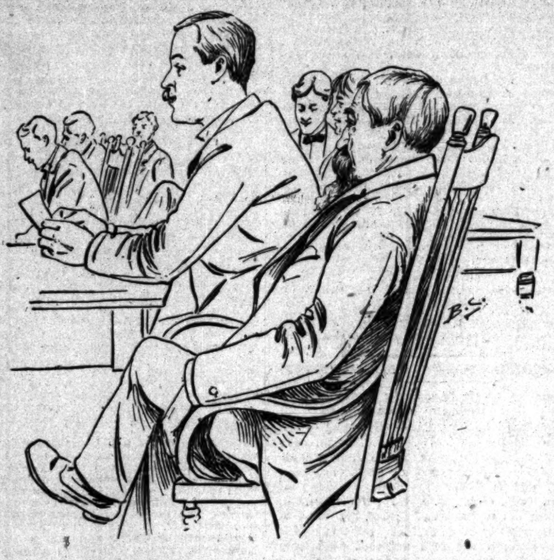
Mr. Jones—Will you state whether the Supervisor or the Supervisors are in the habit of notifying you of abuses to patients? A.—They are instructed to notify me of anything and everything of that kind.

Q.—But did they do it? A.—I don't know. You had better put them on the stand and ask them.

Mr. Healy—What were my instructions to you in regard to those employés that did not perform their duties? A.—Discharge them.

Mrs. Flower—Mr. Morgan, was either Anderson or Gough reported to you as unfaithful in their duties or incompetent in their positions? A.—No, ma'am.

Q.—Never reported to you by the Supervisor? A.—No, sir, not to my recollection.



COMMISSIONER CUNNING IN THE WITNESS CHAIR.

DR. ELIZABETH KEARNEY TESIFIES.

Tells What She Knows of the Woman's Department at Dunning.

Dr. Elizabeth Kearney testified she had been employed here in the institution since the 1st of July, and was appointed by Mr. Healy. She has entire charge of the woman's department of the insane asylum, where there are 572 patients. Mrs. Kearney said the patients needed amusement and occupation and that the number of attendants is deficient. Marks and bruises are seen on the patients occasionally because the epileptic patients sometimes fall out of bed. The meals and other necessaries are good and abundant.

Q.—What did the noon meal consist of? A.—Meat, potatoes, vegetables.

Q.—What does supper consist of? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you consider the attendants in the wards at present amply competent for the positions they fill? A.—I do.

Miss Addams—Have you ever known restraint to be applied, without your instructions? A.—I only know of one instance, and then the attendant came to me immediately and reported it and I approved of it.

Dr. Lauther—Do you think it would be for the good of the institution to have a medical staff and internes, something similar to the Cook County Hospital? A.—I think it would.

DR. M'GREW ON THE STAND AGAIN.

He Is Asked About Responsibility for Treatment of Patients.

Dr. McGrew was recalled and questioned as follows:

Q.—Is the doctor responsible in any way for the treatment of patients by attendants? A.—At the present time I should hold myself responsible; at the time when the Pucik murder occurred I did not. That was two or three weeks ago. Since then there has been the concession that the medical part of the institution should be placed in the hands of the physicans entirely.

Mr. Healy—Are there any male attendants now that are under your charge in the service of Cook County that you believe should be removed? A.—Yes, sir, there are three.

Q.—Will you give me their names? A.—The third man is a recent appointment who is merely on probation, and I do not think he will probably undergo the final test. He is really only on trial, and for that reason I would prefer not to submit his name.

Q.—What charges would you prefer against the other two? A.—Both of the other attendants, John Shoner and Max Campbell. I consider incompetent and inefficient.

The Chairman—In what respect are they incompetent? A.—Mr. Shoner, I consider, has already shown some tendency to abuse the patients. Mr. Campbell is not physically able to take charge of a ward or be in charge of patients. He is a small boy, and we tried him on the ward and gave him a fair trial with several wards, and he was thoroughly incompetent.

Mr. Ritter—How long is it since Shoner showed this tendency to be cruel and brutal? A.—Well, it dates back some time. I have not known anything before except one instance, and that was thoroughly investigated.

Q.—Did that case of brutality happen before he was reinstated or after? A.—I think after he was reinstated, but I would not be sure about that.

CUNNING GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

Commissioner Is Examined as to His Knowledge of Affairs.

At 2 o'clock Commissioner Cunning was sworn and his examination commenced by Dr. Moyer as follows:

Q.—Are you familiar with the method of appointing employés at this institution? If so tell us briefly what method was employed when you became County Commissioner. A.—Well, they divided it up equally between the City Commissioners, but in the end we found that one man got the whole of it. Commissioner Keily, I believe, and we got into a little squabble and held a caucus, and a committee was appointed on the suggestion of Mr. Allen that the patronage be divided into fifteen parts. We figured up the amount in money that the county paid in salaries and then we selected the positions of the year book and made fifteen lists and we put in a good job and a bad job—that is, we put in a cashier and then a scrubwoman—and when we got to the attendants each Commissioner, I believe, got five on his list.

Q.—Then in case that a man who was unsatisfactory was discharged the Commissioner who had the appointment credited to him had the privilege of refilling it? A.—He was notified to send another party.

Miss Addams—How was it in case the old attendants were retained and there were no vacancies? A.—There were not supposed to be any retained.

Dr. Moyer—They could only be retained by getting some Commissioner to put them on his list? A.—Yes. You could exchange any position you wanted. For myself, I traded off the attendants and got other places.

Q.—How was the patronage divided among the present board? A.—There was a list made on about the same basis shortly after we were elected.

Q.—Do you remember the civil service rule that was adopted by the board right after it was organized that all the old employés should remain where they were? A.—Well, that was adopted for effect.

Mrs. Flower—What was done with regard to the appointment of heads of departments on the first of the year? A.—Well, there were two combinations on the board which were pretty well advertised at the time, and those Commissioners which were in the larger combination got the heads of departments and those that were not didn't get very much. After the first two meetings of the board we got into a wrangle over this. It took ten members to pass the salaries, which had to be done before we could appoint the heads. I happened to be in the larger combination and we lacked one man of the ten necessary. Mr. Healy acting as Chairman of the board had declared that he would veto the bill and was going to make quite a little trouble, so there was a compromise effected and Mr. Healy or the minority of the board were allowed one or two places.

Mrs. Flower—Wouldn't it follow that if a man had a strong pull a warden would dislike to make any complaint against him for fear he himself would lose his position? A.—I think that is a fact.

Q.—In other words, if I get your idea, the want of permanency and tenure of these positions seriously crippled the efficiency of the public service? A.—I think it has.

PRESIDENT HEALY GIVES HIS IDEAS

He Tells the Inquisitors Plainly Where He Stands in the Case.

President Healy of the County Board made everybody who heard him understand his position when he answered the questions put to him. He testified that he is President of the County Board of Cook County.

Q.—You have heard the questions propounded to Commissioner Cunning. Is that substantially your understanding as to the making of appointments by the County Board prior to the change? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is no longer the custom? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you think there has been a material increase in the efficiency of the public service since this new law came into effect? A.—I certainly do. In the first place, we get more service out of the employés, they give more of their time and attention to the duties of their positions. Prior to the 1st of July they gave a great deal of their time in hunting up influence to hold them in their positions—the time which they should have given to the county. They are more secure in their positions now than they had been prior to that for this reason.

Q.—Have there been any changes made since July 1? A.—I have discharged some of the employés for inefficiency and inattention to duty and filled their places.

Q.—By what authority have dismissals and appointments been made since then except through the civil service? A.—Under the civil service there can be no appointment made from the Civil Service Commissioners until those that are examined are placed upon the classified list. So far there have no names been placed upon the classified list; although they have examined quite a number they have not passed upon their fitness or placed any of them upon the classified list. Until they do that I claim the power of removing and filling positions under the law.

Q.—For anything except for actual cause? A.—I have the power even without cause, but I do not use it except when I have cause.

Miss Addams—Do you think it was an injury to the service of the county to have John Schoener wait until he could have passed an examination and been considered by the Civil Service Commission before reinstating him? A.—I would not say that it would. There were rumors brought to me of certain factions that were connected with this institution, and I had about made up my mind I would remove any one I thought was mixed up in it.

Mr. Ritter—Have you discharged anybody but Schoener whom I had backed? A.—I have been very suspicious of the class of employés that were recommended by you, and I have looked very closely into their conduct. Some of them I have removed and others I have not.

Q.—Don't you know it is a fact I had six men and only one of them has been discharged—that is this man Wilson, who had a recommendation from the Governor of Ohio? A.—In regard to Wilson, I will tell you I heard he killed a man while he was an attendant at the Elgin Insane Asylum. I don't know only what I heard.

Q.—Did you make any investigations? A.—Nothing more than that. I discharged him because I thought he was inefficient and incapable of filling the position.

Mrs. Flower—Can you tell how many employés at Dunning have been discharged since July 1? A.—No, I could not. I should think maybe sixteen or twenty, all told.

Miss Addams—It seems to me upon the civil service that no man could be discharged without a trial. Now, this civil service went into effect July 1. I want to know if you feel justified in dismissing so many men without any show of trial—whether you could not have waited until the classified list was made? A.—I am solely responsible for their conduct.

Mr. Beer—Why did you discharge H. DeYoung, the assistant storekeeper? A.—There was no system in the storehouse. I said, "We will discharge the whole field of them." I discharged the storekeeper, his assistants, and every one else connected with the place and appointed an entirely new crowd.

Q.—Whom have you got in place of H. DeYoung now? A.—The storekeeper and assistant storekeeper and helper. Mr. Campbell, the assistant storekeeper, I appointed at $35 a month a few days ago in place of Watson; the other assistant storekeeper, a nephew of mine, John Healy, had been in charge of the hospital, and I promoted him and sent him over there to look after things in the store, and if he is not efficient he will go as quick as any other employé of the county.

Q.—By what was Mr. Wellinghof discharged? A.—Mr. Wellinghof; I have no complaint against him. I believe he was an efficient man in his position, but he did not seem to get along with some of the appointments that I made and I thought I would put in another chief clerk, and I am waiting now to get a good man for that position.

CHAIRMAN STRUCKMAN ON THE STAND

Explains What He Has Done While County Commissioner.

County Commissioner George Struckman was then examined by Chairman Moyer. He said, in answer to questions, that he had been a Commissioner five years, and was Chairman of the Committee on Dunning. Following is the substance of his examination.

Q.—You heard the statement of Cunning regarding the manner in which appointments were made? Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you consider that substantially a truthful statement as to how they were made before July 1 last? A.—Substantially, but not in all respects. Commissioner Cunning has lost his memory somewhat.

Q.—In what particular? A.—In the beginning when the board came into existence the Commissioners got together and made a rule assigning different positions to the Commissioners outside of Dunning institutions and the hospital, three position to each Commissioner from the country, a janitor, janitress, and watchman. The others were portioned to the city Commissioners, giving them probably eight or nine apiece. At first it was suggested that they do that throughout all the institutions, including Dunning and the hospital, but after they reconsidered and finally left it, as the rules of the board at that time provided, to the heads of the different departments. That was the rule up to May sometime or June. Some of the Commissioners were not satisfied. I took it understand that that was the proper way to do, as I have since I have been a Commissioner, and it has been carried by the board that the heads of institutions were allowed to employ their own help, but knowing—and the public knew—that it was never carried out to the letter or to the spirit; but they have catered to recommendations from the Commissioners. I talked with the Superintendent and asked him to make out a list of those attendants that he wranted to retain, which were likely to be discharged, and put them on my list; that I would not make any recommendations but only those that we intended to retain. I had a letter from Supt. Fowler very highly recommending a lady that had served in the State institution at Kankakee; also at a private institution at Batavia; and she was employed. Shortly before July 1 she resigned.

Q.—Have you an idea that the efficiency of the service here has been increased and improved since July 1 last?

A.—I am not able to state that definitely. As far as I am personally concerned I cannot see any improvement. The improvement that came was probably through fear with the attendants. But you must remember also that after the civil service went into effect this murder was committed.

Q.—We probably had a new moon since the murder was committed also. You do not think that was in any way to be attributed to that? A.—Not at all. As I say, I do not see the great improvement that a good many talk of, because we had, I think, the best service in this county in 1892, under Sawyer. At that time I was on this committee also, not Chairman of it. At that time the rules of the board were more enforced—that is, to allow the Superintendent of the institution to employ his own help.

Miss Addams—Mr. Sawyer was the last Superintendent who engaged his own employés? A.—They all were held responsible, and we always held them responsible, and also had the understanding that they had the power to discharge.

Dr. Lauther—What relation did you sustain to Supt. Sawyer? A.—I was County Commissioner and he was Superintendent. I voted for him and helped him to get the position.

Q.—Was the food supply any more wholesome or any better than it is now? A.—The food supply was about the same. There has not been any difference so far as the supply is concerned. It might be better cooked in some instances.

Q.—Have you noticed any improvement in the dietry here for the last few months? Yes, sir. I have, since the original chief cook, Wright, was discharged and got another in his place I believe there was an improvement. I have made complaint to Supt. Nash in regard to that several times that there was too much meat used in the institution, that the meat was not consumed, although it was cooked and placed upon the table. I found out through the housekeeper and other attendants that a great deal of that was wasted, and too much meat was used and not enough vegetables. I called the Superintendent's attention to the fact, but could not get him down to the point, and thought of bringing the matter before the board, but did not, because when Mr. Nash became a candidate again in December I was opposed to him and so was President Healy. I had a little trouble with Nash on account of his extravagance. He overran his appropriation $9,000, but of that $7,000 went for a sewer, which the Commissioners thought his supply fund would stand, but in the end it would not. I never believed Nash was the proper person for the place because he did not have proper financial ability. I therefore hesitated to report this to the board, less they might think I was still upholding Mr. Nash and did it on account of that.

Miss Addams—You spoke of the supply of meat being overgenerous. That does not meanthe infirmary. There they are given a measured portion, are they not? A.—Throughout the institution in every department too much meat was used.

Dr. Hunt—Did you do anything toward investigating the murder of Pucik or toward the apprehension of the guilty parties? A.—The board was on a vacation. I did not come to Chicago and did not hear of it until the Monday after the murder had been committed. I saw in the paper that a special meeting had been called, and I did not consider at that time I should go ahead of the board, so I waited until Tuesday.

Q.—Did you consider the matter had been properly looked into? A.—No, but I thought it would be properly adjusted through the board; that they would tell the committee to go on or would appoint a special committee. I came to the meeting Tuesday, but they failed to get a quorum.

Q.—Were the members of your committee out of the city? A.—One of them, I understand, was out of the city. After the board failed to get a quorum I sent a letter to this committee to meet me here Monday to consult about the advisability of going into the investigation before the board could meet. I did not then believe the board would ever meet again until the regular meeting in September. As Commissioners had been around the Court-House but did not appear at the meeting it looked as if they did not want an investigation, so I wrote them a letter. In the meantime the President called a meeting for last Monday, so the committee has never taken it up.

SUPERVISOR CADOTTE TELLS HIS TALE

Mr. Morgan's Assistant Explains Some of the Workings of Affairs.

Supervisor George Cadotte, who is a sort of assistant to Supt. Morgan, told of the manner in which the institutions are managed. His examination was in substance as follows:

Q.—What is your business as Supervisor—what do you do? A.—Look after the welfare of the patients, to see that they are treated right as to amusements and food, and that their clothing is taken care of, and to see that they are bathed properly.

Dr. Hunt—Are there ample bed facilities in the old building? A.—There are a few sleeping on the floor. But in three wards. I think there is a bath-room down here that we give them, with a system of heating, and a system of shower baths.

Q.—How often do the patients have a general bath? A.—Once a week.

Q.—How often a Turkish bath? A.—Once a week. I have bathing days for each ward down here in my time-book, and Mondays I send two wards, and Tuesdays two wards, and Wednesdays two wards.

Q.—What percentage of patients do you have employed? A.—Well, in D W 5 they were generally all employed. There are always four or five of them using swabs on the floor, and two patients that make up beds, or six or seven. I don't know that they are the same men every morning.

Mrs. Flower—Have you had any experience in such work before coming here?

The Chairman—He has answered that. A.—I have never had any experience in an asylum before.

Mr. Jones—Has Dr. McGrew ever reported to you the inefficiency of an attendant? A.—No, sir, he never has.

Q.—Has he ever reported to you that an attendant has abused the patient? A.—No, sir.

Mrs. Flower—Made no report to you in regard to Anderson or Gough? A.—No.

The Chairman—Is it his business to make a report to you of any occurrence of the kind? A.—Well, I always thought so.

Mr. Jones—The doctor stated that himself yesterday. A.—The Assistant Supervisor stated. I was never notified on either side, the assistant or the physician.

Q.—Does the Assistant Supervisor report to you? You are the Chief Supervisor, then? A.—Yes, sir.

Miss Addams—In the case of the mutilation of the face of that patient, wasn't that reported to you? A.—That is reported in the night book, and I went in to investigate it, and I have a book which I keep inquiries in.

Q.—Do you keep a written report of the attendants during the day? Have you any system as they would have with hospital nurses that come and go? A.—Yes.

Mr. Healy—You have a book that you keep the number of attendants on duty in the various wards in? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the hours at which they come on and off? A.—Yes, I know the hours.

CONNOLLY EXPLAINS HIS DUTIES.

He Is Assistant Supervisor and His Testimony Is Interesting.

William Connelly, Assistant Supervisor, was then sworn as a witness and examined by Mr. Moyer as follows:

Q.—Is restraint ever ordered by the assistant supervisor? A.—In extreme cases.

Q.—What would be an extreme case? A.—Well, I was going through Ward D W 3 one night making the rounds, and a violent patient who had recently come from Elgin jumped out of bed and ran with his forehead foremost against the wall. They called my attention to it and I ordered them to put the wristlets on him. Then I notified the doctor the first time I had an opportunity.

Mr. Jones—Did Dr. McGrew ever report the inefficiency of an attendant to you? A.—Once to my knowledge. The attendant was Anderson.

Q.—To whom did you report that? A.—Well, it was brought to me in such a way that I did not report it to anybody because the doctor told me about it. If I had been told that I would have reported it to the doctor, who is my superior.

Q.—The doctor saw it and so he reported it to you and then rested? A.—Well, no, he didn't report it to me. He simply mentioned it in common conversation.

Q.—Has he ever reported to you that an attendant abused a patient as he reported any abuses to you? A.—I think he once told me he heard an attendant named Gough abuse a patient. I am not certain on that.

Q.—To whom did you report that? A.—Well, it was just as the other case, you know.

Miss Addams—What was your impression of Anderson as an attendant? A.—I think he was a good attendant, what I saw of him.

Mr. Healy—What do you know about Gough as an attendant? A.—I think he is a good one.

Dr. Lauther—Is there any truth in the report that some of the attendants and supervisors kept secreted in some rooms clubs for the purpose of controlling refractory patients? A.—Not that I know of; no, sir.

Q.—Is there any truth in the report that the assistant supervisor carries around with him a billy, something similar to a billy used by policemen? A.—Never; no, sir.

Mr. Munn—Have you ever seen an attendant strike a patient? A.—I never did, sir.

To all appearances the examination of the male patients was decidedly less searching than that of the women; in fact, it verged close on to being a farce. Dr. Moyer examined 339 patients in less than two hours; the committee delegated to inspect the women patients examined only 170 patients in four hours. Dr. Moyer was aided by an attendant only. Commissioner Kunstman being absent, while Dr. Florence Hunt had the interested assistance of Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Kate Bradley.

Dr. Moyer seemed to be in a hurry and did not care to discuss his examination. No effort was made in the male department to look up absentees, and the time of the inspection could not have been sufficient for a reliable examination.

DR. E. H. OCHSNER IS REINSTATED.

Warden Graham Receives Him at the County Hospital—The Reasons Why.

Dr. Edward H. Ochsner, who was removed by Warden Graham of the County Hospital for refusing to issue a death certificate in the case of Gee Long, a Chinaman who died Aug. 9 at the hospital, has been reinstated. Mr. Graham says this action was taken at the request of Dr. T. A. Davis, President of the medical staff, who is convinced the suspension of Ochsner was unjust. In explaining the matter last night Dr. Davis said:

"There has been some trouble in the past in relation to the issuance of death certificates at the County Hospital. The internes were accused, as I think unjustly, of holding unnecessary post-mortems for their own experience and at the expense of relatives' feelings. A rule was made by the County Board Hospital committee requiring the internes to give death certificates certifying the cause of death in all cases except Coroner's cases. When this Chinaman, Gee Long, was admitted to the hospital no one of the twelve eminent medical men who met in consultation over him could diagnose the disease and Gee Long died. No one knew the cause of death. It was essentially a case for a post-mortem with chemical analysis of the intestines and a Coroner's inquest. Dr. Ochsner was told by the Warden to give a certificate of death from natural causes caused by malaria and a specific disease. He could not conscientiously do so and refused. Then he was suspended by the Warden and an inquest held before Deputy Coroner McNally and his 'regular' jurymen at the County Morgue, who speedily found that Gee Long died from the very complaints that every one of the twelve doctors who consulted over him was sure he had not died from. The inquest was a rank farce. Then I saw the Warden and persuaded him to reinstate Dr. Ochsner, especially as one of the medical staff has requested him to secure a post-mortem."

MANY WOMEN PATIENTS EXAMINED.

Dr. Florence Hunt, Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Bradley Do the Work.

The examination of the women last night was conducted by Dr. Florence Hunt, Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Kate Bradley. It lasted four hours, during which time 170 women patients were looked over. With a few exceptions the women were found to be in excellent condition, their skin being white and clear and their appearance showing they had received sufficient nourishment. Many of the women recognized Dr. Hunt and spoke of incidents which occurred when Dr. Hunt six years ago was stationed at the asylum.

Each woman was aroused from her cot, led to a side room, and with all her clothing removed was submitted to a thorough-going physical examination by the whole committee. The cots were found to be in good condition and the bedding clean, with the exception of Ward B 3. No objection could be raised to the sleeping apartments. In B 3 seven mattresses were on the floor. This, the attendants explained, was due to the crowded condition of the ward.

After the rounds were made Dr. Hunt made the following statement to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"The wards examined were A2, A3, B 2, and B 3, and 170 patients were examined thoroughly. There are 593 women patients in the building, and the rest will be examined by Miss Addams, Mrs. Bradley, and myself tomorrow morning. In every ward visited the list of patients was called for, and the patients were summoned before the committee. If they were not in the ward or building we did not rest till we had found them. In this way every patient was accounted for and thoroughly examined. We found the patients in good condition, and all looked exceedingly well nourished.

"Only one case of a bruise was found. This was in Ward B 3. The bruise was slight, and was located on the left thigh. The woman's name was Dora Frolick. She gave an intelligent account of how the bruise was received. This was the epileptic ward. Last Sunday, she said, she was kicked by another patient named Lucy Vandele.

"Out of the whole number examined there were only four who were not carefully examined. These were too violent to submit to an examination."

All the patients seem to be contented. They slept on iron bedsteads, and the mattresses were good.

The criticism made by the committee was that the nurses were not progressive, and did not have sufficient moral training and education.

LIST OF EMPLOYES AT DUNNING.

Official Information the Investigating Committee Was Unable to Obtain.

From the official rolls in the office of President Healy of the County Board the following list of officers and employés at the Dunning institution, showing the condition of the staff up to June 25, 1895, is taken. This is part of the information which the Investigating committee failed to obtain, although numerous requests were made for it. The best list presented to the committee was one dating from March 11, 1895, and this was rejected because it was admittedly erroneous, many important changes having been made since it was printed. The list here given by THE TRIBUNE must be approximately accurate, as President Healy swore yesterday that he had made less than twenty removals since July 1:

Name.	Employment	Commissioners Charged to.
Geo. F. Morgan	General Supt.	Board of Com.
Ernest Schubert	Chief Clerk	
Chas. Hunt	Chief Engineer	Board of Com.
Sven Johnson	Storekeeper	Theo. W. Jones.
Harry De Young	Ass't Storekeeper	Henry Beer.
John Hodges	Ass't Storekeeper	D. D. Healy.
Dolly Wheaton	Stenographer	Geo. Struckman.
H. E. Lindbladе	Ass't druggist	John A. Linn.
J. A. McGrew	Physician	Board of Com.
J. J. Crowe	Physician	Board of Com.
P. F. Crowley	Ass't physician	Board of Com.
Jean Dupuy	Ass't physician	Board of Com.
F. Weimerslage	Farmer	Board of Com.
Louis Blockham	Steamfitter	T. J. McNichols.
Jos. Cherkins	Engineer	Theo. W. Jones.
Thos. Quevillion	Plumber	G. W. Kunstman
James Burk	Plumber	G. W. Kunstman
M. O'Connor	Plumber	Theo. W. Jones.
W. Bandrupp	S. F. helper	Henry Beer.
W. J. Price	Plumber helper	Louis Mack.
M. McDonald	Plumber helper	G. W. Kunstman.
W. C. Goodard	Plumber helper	C. D. Allen.
Otto Ohling	Gardener	Holdover.
Richard Clark	Gardener	Holdover.
Edw. Humphrey	Electrician	George D. Unold.
Alex. D. Thier	Carpenter	Geo. Struckman.
W. L. Pittman	Carpenter	C. D. Allen.
M. W. Ellis	Carpenter	Louis Mack.
A. Payment	Mattressmaker	Holdover.
Peter Hengle	Mattress-helper	Holdover.
Thomas Wade	Tinsmith	Holdover.
T. E. Days	Glazier	C. D. Allen.
Martin Tierney	Driver	Holdover.
Joe Nelson	Bus driver	Holdover.
George W. Betts	Calciminer	G. D. Unold.
John McInnerny	Teamster	D. D. Healy.
Blanche Sherry	Tel. messenger	David Martin.
Harry Bowman	Ass't engineer	C. Burmeister.
Jas. T. Harrison	Ass't engineer	C. D. Allen.
John Fredrick	Ass't engineer	John Cunning.
William Gillow	Fireman	C. Burmeister.
Michael Barrett	Fireman	D. D. Healy.
C. F. Granzer	Fireman	John A. Linn.
John Welch	Supervisor	Theo. W. Jones.
Jerry Higgins	Ass't Supervisor	C. D. Allen.
Minnie Fender	Supervisoress	C. D. Allen.
Kittie Jones	Asst. Supervisor	Geo. D. Unold.
Ella Perkins	Housekeeper	Geo. Struckman.
Emma Grendell	Asst. housekeep'r	C. D. Allen.
James Wright	First cook	Theo. W. Jones.
A. E. Wright	Second cook	Theo. W. Jones.
Lizzie Cesser	Third cook	Theo. W. Jones.
Sam McKee	Night cook	Theo. W. Jones.
J. W. Schippers	First baker	Geo. Struckman.
Otto Susiand	Carman	Louis Mack.
George Bechtel	Carman	C. Burmeister.
Charles Prentice	Laundryman	John A. Linn.
Emil Bishof	Asst. laundryman	C. Burmeister.
Jennie Grace	Laundress	Henry Beer.
Annie Lang	Asst. laundress	Holdover.
Mary Guinan	Asst. laundress	T. J. McNichols.
Nellie Dwyer	Asst. laundress	Holdover.
Julia Dwyer	Seamstress	Henry Beer.
Amelia Jison	Asst. seamstress	T. J. McNichols.
Minna Tarney	Asst. seamstress	D. D. Healy.
Mrs. A. Dunn	Asst. seamstress	D. D. Healy.
Sam Munger	Steam kitchen	Holdover.
Henry Bartels	Gen. repairing	G. W. Kunstman.
James F. Lane	Outside watch	C. Burmeister.
Kate O'Mara	Dining-room girl	Holdover.
Maggie Donohue	Dining-room girl	D. D. Healy.
Lillian Fender	Dining-room girl	C. D. Allen.
Mamie Wheaton	Dining-room girl	Geo. Struckman.
Annie Windblad	Dining-room girl	Holdover.
Rosa Kroupa	Dining-room girl	Holdover.
S. Levien	Tailor	John Ritter.
William Connolly	Bath room man	Geo. D. Unold.
Hugo Heghig	Marker	Holdover.
George Scully	Furniture rep.	John Cunning.
Thomas Smith	Outside forem'n	James Munn.
Gee. W. Rinich	Inside foreman	Chas. Burmeister
Charles Meyer	Lawn man	Geo. Struckman.
Charles Stark	Policeman	John A. Linn.
Milton Lockwood	Attendant	Holdover.
G. Zimmerman	Attendant	Geo. Struckman.
J. G. Dunn	Attendant	G. W. Kunstman.
Ed Powers	Attendant	Henry Beer.
William Jeffrey	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
B. D. Flannery	Attendant	G. W. Kunstman.
Mathew Kelly	Attendant	John Cunning.
Wm. F. Annigan	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
J. J. Burk	Attendant	D. D. Healy.
R. Landahl	Attendant	Geo. Struckman.
John Dallow	Attendant	Holdover.
Charles Paoli	Attendant	John Ritter.
Louis Meier	Attendant	James Munn.
M. Knebler	Attendant	G. W. Kunstman.
Herman Cruhn	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
John Horan	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
E. W. Gall	Attendant	David Martin.
John Brigg	Attendant	John Ritter.
John Schoenker	Attendant	John Ritter.
Chr. Snarey	Attendant	Henry Beer.
Frank R. Quina	Attendant	David Martin.
Josh Phillips	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
Tim McGeorry	Attendant	D. D. Healy.
E. McCarthy	Attendant	Holdover.
George Gough	Attendant	David Martin.
Harry Lasco	Attendant	John Ritter.
Asher Samuels	Attendant	John Ritter.
Peter Kanuck	Attendant	George D. Unold.
Ernest Kuhlmeyer	Attendant	David Martin.
Robert Sampson	Attendant	James Munn.
Henry Barrett	Attendant	D. D. Healy.
Max Campbell	Attendant	Louis Mack.
Thos. Morrissey	Attendant	D. D. Healy.
Oscar Peterson	Attendant	John A. Linn.
Nellie Grace	Attendant	Henry Beer.
Mary Allen	Attendant	D. D. Healy.
M. Brennock	Attendant	Holdover.
Nora Curren	Attendant	Louis Mack.
Kate Callahan	Attendant	C. Burmeister.
Mary Darley	Attendant	Holdover.
Lizzie Groomes	Attendant	G. Struckman.
Sarah McDonough	Attendant	T. J. McNichols.
Maggie Jones	Attend

RETRAP.

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RALLIES ARE FEEBLE.

GRAIN MARKETS ARE STILL ON THE DOWN GRADE.

Statistical Situation Could Not Well Be Stronger—Tired Holders Sell Out on the Breaks—New Investment Buying Is Not Attracted—Sales of Cash Wheat Reported —Demand for Cash Corn Is Weakening—Provision Traders Skeptical Regarding Bullish Interviews.

Statistically the wheat situation could not be much more bullish than it was yesterday, but the market was weak. September wheat opened at a little advance on the light receipts here and receipts in the Northwest considerably below those of the corresponding day of last year. It touched 64¢, but declined promptly on heavy selling by Dupee and Baldwin-Farnum. The action of the market from that time on did not differ materially from that of the previous day. Rallies were due principally to unimportant covering by shorts and buying against puts. On the decline there was free realizing by tired holders. Pardridge was credited with several short sales. September ranged around put price a great part of the session, sold as low as 62¼c, and closed ¼c higher. There is much apprehension regarding deliveries of spring wheat, but the present movement is not such as to reflect the free marketing of a bumper crop. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday were only 293 cars, as against 293 the same day last year. Local receipts were 43 cars, all new wheat, against withdrawals from store of 6,000 bu.

Out of 27 cars of winter wheat only 6 were of contract grade, and they were elevator transfers. Out of 16 cars of spring 5 graded No. 2. Local receipts were not much over one-seventh of the quantity received a year ago. Toledo's receipts were a little heavier than last year, but included cargo lots shipped from Chicago. St. Louis had more wheat than last year, but at one time yesterday the Southwest market was 1½c over Chicago, while a year ago it was 3c under. At all primary markets receipts were 470,000 bu, against 879,000 bu last season. Shipments were 204,000 bu and clearances light at 108,000 bu in wheat and flour.

Factors Discouraging to Holders.

Announcement of gold engagements and lower cables came together, and proved depressing, while a New York rumor regarding alleged action of the Washington department in raising the winter wheat estimate gave the bears a point on which to sell. Early private cables were fairly firm, but public advices quoted Liverpool 1d lower on spot wheat and ¼@½d off on futures. Antwerp and Paris were unchanged, but Berlin was off the equivalent of 1⅜@1¾c. Northwestern markets were rather easy in tone. Local business in shipping lots of wheat was not heavy. Vessel men asked 2c and holders of cash wheat asked ½c over September price. Walker-Wrenn worked 1,000 bu to Buffalo. Bartlett-Frazier and Norton-Worthington were credited with working cargo lots, one of which was said to be for direct export. Minneapolis reported 50,000 bu of wheat sold for export and millers as good buyers of cash wheat on the local market, but wheat was ¼@½c lower. No grade was sold at 54½c. No. 4 red at 55@58½c, No. 3 red at 60@61c, No. 2 red at 64¾c, and No. 3 hard at 59@60c.

May corn held within ½c range yesterday and closed with a net loss of only ¼c. The weather predictions were bearish. September corn weakened on a less urgent demand for cash corn. The premiums on spot corn are a shade lower, and corn to arrive, except on early shipment, is not wanted. September corn opened at 37¾c, the bid price at the close Tuesday, declined to 36½@36¾c, and closed at 36¾c. The spread between September and October narrowed to ¾c, and stood ie at the close. Receivers claim that farmers will not sell corn at the prices which September quotations represent in the country. Receipts at primary points yesterday were 522,000 bu, shipments were 240,000 bu, and the clearances 196,000 bu. Local receipts were 442 cars and 16,000 bu by canal, against 168,000 bu inspected out of store. Liverpool was off ¼@½d, and outside domestic markets were easy. No. 2 corn, except in one or two special houses, sold at ¾c over September, with No. 2 yellow at 1¼c over. For corn to arrive this month ¾c over September was paid. On track and free on board No. 4 sold at 36@37c, No. 3 at 37¾c, No. 2 yellow at 37½@38c, No. 2 at 38¼@38¾c, No. 2 yellow at 38½@39c, No. 3 white at 37¾c and No. 2 white at 38@38¼c. Billed through: No. 4 sold at 35¼c, No. 3 at 35½@36c, No. 2 at 36c, and No. 2 yellow at 36½@37c.

Coarse Grain Fluctuations Narrow.

Oats were moderately active, although the fluctuations were comparatively narrow. The feature was the buying of May by shorts, whose demand held the price at 23c whenever it touched there. Schwartz-Dupee were large buyers early and Nash-Wright took about 200,000 bu. Turtle was a seller of probably a like amount. When weakness developed in corn there was quite a sharp selling movement by the crowd. The September future ranged 19⅞@20¼c, closing at the inside. May opened at 23¼c, reacted to 23c, and held there most of the day, once selling ¼c lower, and finally closing at 23c. October closed at 19½c after selling at 19¾c. Receipts were 123 cars and withdrawals aggregated 74,942 bu, with charters of 50,000 bu for today. By sample the demand was good, but the weakness in the speculative trading was manifest there also and prices were ¼c lower. Sales on track and free on board were made of No. 3 at 19@21½c, No. 3 white at 19¾@22c; No. 2 at 21@22c, and No. 2 white at 23½@25c. Carlots to go to store were ¼c lower. No. 3 sold at 20@20½c; No. 3 white at 20½@22c, and No. 2 white at 24c.

Rye was quiet. Offerings were light and the inquiry was somewhat better. Nine cars were inspected in. Free on board lots sold at 46@44¾c for No. 2 and 43c for No. 3. Futures were neglected. September was nominally 44c and October 1c better than this. December sold at 45¼c.

Barley was in good demand. Free on board lots sold at 37@40c. The inspection showed but 8 cars. The September future was 46c bid and 48c asked, but trading in this was light. October was nominally 46@47c.

Timothy seed was weak on good offerings and absence of buyers. The latter were present, but held off. Sales of cash seed were made at $4.00@4.20. The August delivery sold at $4.25, closing at $4.20. September closed at $4.05 sellers.

Flax was easier. The inspection footed up 8 cars in, but a great deal of rejected and low grade seed was on the market, in consequence of which prices weakened, particularly for Northwestern, which was 1c lower. Of No. 1 were made to arrive at $1.06. Cash and no grade sold at 95c and 90c respectively. The September future sold at $1.05, closing at $1.05½. October sold at about this figure sellers. August delivery was nominally $1.05½ bid.

Trade was dull and nominal for contract grade. The October delivery sold at $8.40 for grade cash stuff at $8.25.

The bullish utterances by Armour regarding provisions seem to be the occasion of a little more selling of products by the general trade. The people were not numerous yesterday who could subscribe to the bullish doctrine as expounded by Mr. Armour. Cash demand is not sharp from any source, and from abroad, which is the most promising, is for cuts which are not carried in any great quantity by packers, and which do not in any considerable part of the lot have been here. A little improvement at this season of the year is to be expected, but the trade is not inclined to become enthusiastic over bullish pointers, which experience has demonstrated do not always point. September sold as low as $9.70, as compared with $9.85 at the close Tuesday, and closed $9.80. Ribs declined from $6.15 to $6.10, a loss for the day of 7½c. The Cudahy packing company covered some ribs. Lard sold at $6.17½, a decline of 7½c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Secretary Stone has received upwards of 1,000 letters of inquiry as a consequence of his advertisement offering to furnish information concerning persons who represent themselves as members of the Board of Trade. In a single instance has the firm inquired after a member of the board. To all the letters which has responded, inclosing a list of the names of the association, compiled down to date and also pointing out that any complaints against dishonorable or unmerchantable conduct on the part of members may be made the subject of complaint by any person, whether a member or not. The inquiry has thus developed the fact that the bucket shop business and also the fact that apparently a great deal of it under the pretense that the bucket shop keeper is connected with the board or a member of it. The names of the people who have been the subject of inquiry have been carefully noted, so it will be possible with this new information in the extent of the bucket shop evil some thing to be taken at an early date by the directors.

The committee of the directors met this afternoon and listened to suggestions from and officials of the telegraph companies as to ways of improving the quotation service. No action was taken and no report will be made till a full board for a week or two. A number of the members are enthusiastic over the plan of stationing a telegraph operator at the pit to send out the fluctuations, and it is said to be likely this plan will be recommended.

"The wheat statistics could not be more bullish than they are at the present time," said John Hannah. "A year ago we had something like 1,500 cars of wheat on the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad. Today we only received two cars, and a few days ago there was not a car of wheat shown in the arrivals over the road."

It was rumored that the Washington Agricultural Bureau had raised its estimate of the yield of winter wheat by 3 bu per acre, which would add about 11,000,000 bu to previous estimated quantity. The report was not generally credited.

A Minneapolis dispatch to Logan & Co. said: "This town is not selling any wheat in Chicago, and will not for the present. What wheat we are getting is going to the mills. The elevators are not buying any yet."

Charters were reported yesterday for 92,000 bu of wheat, 685,000 bu of corn, 50,000 bu of oats, and 25,000 bu of flaxseed. A rate as high as 2c was paid for wheat to Buffalo.

"Charters have been made for 500,000 bu of corn to be shipped next week at a rate of 1⅝c," said a prominent vessel agent. "There will be less talk of scarcity of vessel room from now on. The ore carriers are coming into the market, and we will soon have more boats than we can dispose of."

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Calls on September wheat sold at 63¾@64¼c. Puts were 62½@62¾c. On September corn calls were 37¼@37⅜c, and puts were 36¾@37¼c. Calls on May corn were 32⅝@33⅝c. Puts sold 32½@32⅝c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 22, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Aug.	63	61¼@ 63¾	63¾	53½
Sept.	63¾	62¼@ 64	62¾	54¾
Dec.	66	64¼@ 66¾	65¾	57¾
CORN.				
Aug.	37⅞	36¾@ 37⅞	36¾	54¼
Sept.	37¼	36¾@ 37¼	36¾	54¼
May.	32¾	32¾@ 33¼	32¼	52¾
OATS.				
Aug.	20¼	20 @ 20¼	20	30¾
Sept.	20	19¾@ 20¼	19¾	30¾
May.	23¾	22¾@ 23¼	23	35¾
MESS PORK.				
Sept.$	9.95	$ 9.70 @ 9.95	$ 9.80	$13.50
Jan.	10.35	10.10 @10.35	10.17½	13.37½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Sept.$	6.17½	$ 6.10 @ 6.15	$ 6.10	$ 7.62½
Jan.	6.15	6.05 @ 6.10	6.10	7.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Sept.$	6.17½	$ 6.10 @ 6.15	$ 6.10	$ 7.97½
Jan.	5.30	5.25 @ 5.25	5.25	7.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat..	6	17	4	27
Spring wheat..	5	10	1	16
Corn	387	40	16	443
Oats	49	76	4	129
Rye	9	7	.....	9
Barley	.....	5	3	8
Totals.....	449	150	27	626

By canal—Corn, 15,824 bu.

Inspected out—Winter wheat, 43,541 bu; corn, 103,877 bu; oats, 74,042 bu.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	1894.
Flour, brls..	11,695	16,931	3,265	7,261
Wheat, bu...	74,100	495,531	112,963	155,963
Corn, bu	417,500	169,230	200,851	47,538
Oats, bu.....	314,400	502,675	150,981	262,400
Rye, bu.....	4,700	3,750	2,474	1,860
Barley, bu..	11,150	15,400	3,846	8,435
T. Seed, lbs..	845,700	315,600	273,200	80,400
C. Seed, lbs..	2,320	1,300	2 574	400
Oth. Sd. lbs.	.....	700	940	1,000
P. Seed, lbs..	69,850	58,900	14,400	10,541
B. Corn, lbs.	.....	27,600	3,077	9,000
Cheese, lbs..	211,544	133,610	133,430	101,710
Butter, lbs..	629,530	282,598	558,539	267,730
Eggs, cases..	8,622	7,894	6,153	5,865
Hides, lbs....	646,652	286,375	536,300	1,031,940
Wool, lbs.....	358,821	590,691	246,146	317,941

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Eggs Firmer—Arrivals of Fruit and Vegetables Liberal.

Eggs were firm. The season is near at hand when fresh laid became scarce. So far the market has not responded, a condition largely owing, it is said, to the action of other markets. Heavy supplies of eggs and butter have been placed in cold storage warehouses. The condition of the cheese market continues unsatisfactory, the demand being very light and stocks large. Arrivals of fruit and vegetables were liberal. Michigan peaches were slightly lower.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blackberries, $1.50@2.00 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.50@1.75 per case.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 19c; firsts, 17¼@18¾c; seconds, 14½@16¾c; thirds, 11½@13½c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 16½c; firsts, 15½@14½c; seconds, 9½@11½c; packing stock, 8½@9c.

California fruits—Oranges, navels, $3.00@3.50; peaches, 90c@$1.00 per 20-lb box; plums, $1.00@1.25 per 4-basket crate; grapes, $1.50@1.75 per 4-basket crate.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7¼@7¾c; twins, 7@7¼c; cheddars, 6½@7c; New York fancy makes, 8@8¼c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7½@8c; brick, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 12c; strictly fresh laid, loss off cases returned, 11½c; Southern, 11c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@1.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@$1.50; lemons, Messinas, $4.00@5.00 per box; limes, 40@50c per 100 per crate; Michigan peaches, 15@30c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 75c@$1.00 per 24-qt case; watermelons, $8.00@15.00 per 100; muskmelons, 10@25c per ½ bu basket; pears, $2.00@3.25 per brl; grapes, 15@20c per 8-lb basket.

Hay—Receipts, 1,756 tons; shipments, 134 tons. Offerings of both timothy and upland prairie large and demand rather light; market dull and prices weak. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.50 on track, No. 1 at $12.00@12.50, No. 2 at $11.50@12.00, mixed nominal at $9.00@11.00, upland prairie at $9.00@10.00 for good to choice and $5.50@6.00 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 9c per lb; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 calfskin, 12c; No. 2 do, 10½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Potatoes—New Northwestern, 38@40c per bu; Southern, 35@38c; less than carlots from store, 10c more than the above quotations.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9c; hens, 8½@9c; chickens, 10½c; roosters, 5c; spring ducks, 9c; geese, full-feathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, 50@60c per crate; cauliflower, 40@75c per crate; cucumbers, home grown, 10@15c per doz; celery, home grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, per doz, 25@40c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00 per brl; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; parsley, 10c per doz; egg-plant, home grown, 50@75c per crate; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, Illinois, 75c per sack; wax beans, 75c per sack; tomatoes, home grown, 50@75c per bu basket; turnips, $1.00 per brl; sweet corn, 5@7c per doz.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The drift of values continues downward, holders giving feeble support. Wheat futures were unsettled and declined ¼c, but toward the close rallied ¾@⅞c. The early weakness was ascribed to light, scattered buying and a heavy pressure to sell, partly for foreign account, prompted by unfavorable cables. Wheat exports, 16,001 bu; receipts, 86,950 bu. Spot quiet and easier. Exporters took 8,000 bu No. 2 red on p. t., quoted at 1½c over September, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat, 3½c over, and No. 1 Northern 3c. Later three loads No. 1 hard for export on p. t. Futures quiet and a shade easier. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 38,783 bu, against 194,651 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 140,982 bu; receipts, 106,275 bu; spot was in fair demand at slightly easier figures, exporters taking twelve loads. Sales: 120,000 bu No. 2 at 45½@45¾c afloat, 3½c over September, f. o. b. afloat, and 2⅜c over for end of August; 8,000 bu mixed at 44⅜c afloat, 16,000 bu No. 2 white at 44c in elevator. Futures dull and easier. Oats—Exports, 88 bu; receipts, 36,000 bu; spot was in moderate demand at easier figures. Sales: 10,000 bu No. 2 white at 28½c, old do quoted at 30@30¼c, September do at 26¾c, October do at 26c, 12,000 bu No. 3 white at 26@26¼c, 5,000 bu rejected at 25c, 45,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 26@26¼c, latter old, 14,000 bu ungraded at 26@26c for white, and 25@27¼c for mixed. Futures quiet and weak. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing. night.	Last
September	68¾	68 11-16	68¾	67¾	68
October	68¾	68¾	69	68¾	69
December	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾
May	74¾	73	74¾	73¾	74
CORN.					
September	43⅛	42¾	43¾	42¾	43⅜
October	42 7-16	41¾	42¾	41¾	42⅜
May	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
OATS.					
September	24¼	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾
October	24	24	24	24	24
May	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾

Butter—The demand for fancy creamery was moderate and the market barely steady. Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 19½@20c; do Western seconds to firsts, 15@18½c; Western, imitation creamery seconds to firsts, 11@15c; Western dairy firsts, 12@13c.

Cheese—The market strong on full cream, with rather more inquiry; receipts small. Large, colored fancy, 7¾@7¾c.

Eggs—Receipts continue free, but the market has developed a little stronger tone. Fine Western, 14c.

Sugars—Raws were steady, with further sales reported on the basis of 3¼c for 96 test centrifugals, 2⅝c for 89 test molasses sugar, and 2 15-16c for 89 test muscovado; refined quiet, but steady; granulated at 4 7-16@4¾c.

Cotton—At the start there was a rise of 4@8 points on near and 10@12 points on late months, followed by a further improvement of 2@4 points on most deliveries; later prices eased off 2@3 points, but the tone was firm at the close at an advance of 10@12 points over yesterday's figures.

Liverpool reported small business doing in spot cotton. Sales, 10,000; receipts, none. Middling uplands, 3 15-16d. Futures opened steady at 1-64@2-64d advance, closed after being strong rather easing at 4½@5 points net advance.

Manchester—Yarns hardening, cloths dull. Receipts at the port today were 125 bales. On the spot the market was firm at 1-16c advance. Middling uplands quoted at 7⅝c and do gulf 7¾c. Sales, 308 for consumption. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
August	1,600	7.44	7.40	7.42@7.44
September	11,900	7.43	7.38	7.43@7.45
October	67,800	7.55	7.49	7.52@7.53
November	29,500	7.65	7.58	7.60@7.61
December	37,900	7.60	7.63	7.59@7.60
January	70,300	7.65	7.60	7.64@7.65
February	900	7.68	7.66	7.66@7.70
March	2,000	7.75	7.71	7.74@7.76
April	100	7.78	7.78	7.78

Coffee—Trading in futures was very slow and the market opened weak at a decline of 5 to 10 points all along the line. The depression was attributed to the continued liberal receipts at Brazilian ports, more especially at Santos. There were, however, few sellers at the reduction on cost. Havre was without important change. Hamburg quiet and unchanged. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 35,000 bags. The Rio market was weak and Santos was 100 reis lower. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10¾d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 6,801 bags. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 207,800 bags; in the United States stock, 588 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 228,000 bags, making the American visible supply 525,388 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	2,000	14.75	14.70	14.65@14.70
August	500	15.15	15.05	14.95@15.00
September	500	15.00	15.00	14.95@15.05
November	500	14.90	14.90	14.90@14.95
December	2,750	14.85	14.80	14.80@14.95

Petroleum—Dull: United closed $1.26 bid.

At Oil City, Pa.—Oil opened at $1.25; highest, $1.27; lowest, $1.25; closed, $1.26. Sales, 1,000 brls; shipments, 103,350 brls; runs, 106,728 brls.

Cotton seed oil—Market dull, quotations reduced somewhat, but nominally at any figure. Prime summer yellow, 26½@26¾c; off summer yellow, 26@26½c.

Dry goods—Agents have advanced Wamsutta sheetings to the basis of 32½c for 10-4 bleached; New Bedford, 35c for 10-4 and New Bedford percale sheeting, 42½c for 10-4; also Henrietta LL 36-inch brown cottons to 4⅜c net. A very large number of retail buyers are present, and business is active. General Manager Arnold reports assortments. Prices very firm and stocks nominal to nothing. Printing cloths in good demand at 3c less 1¾ per cent; 64 and declined.

Ocean freights—Dull. Engagements, 44,000 bu to Glasgow at 2½d; 16,000 bu to Newcastle at 2¼c. Hamburg quoted at 25 pfgs, Rotterdam at 2¼c, Leith at 2½d, Amsterdam at 2c, Liverpool at 1¾d, Antwerp at 1½d, London at 2d, Copenhagen at 2½, Bristol at 3d, and Hull at 3d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 21.—Grain—Wheat continued on its downward course today. About the only feature was liquidation, and without support from the country the price lost ¾c during the session. The opening price was practically the same as yesterday's close, but the bottom appeared to fall completely out of the market. With lower cables the ruling was when shorts began to cover and there was some buying against puts. This sustained the market for a time, and a small reaction was secured, but with elevator people heavy sellers and the stronger shorts persistently hammering the weaker ones who had covered on the first dip began to sell again. Longs also let go of their holdings, and the result was a precipitous drop to 59¼@59¾c for September wheat. Here the decline was checked, but the market closed weak, with September selling at ¾c below yesterday's close. September wheat opened at 60¾c, sold down to 59¾c, up to 59¾c, then down to 59¼@59¾c, and closed at 59¾@59¾c. December was particularly weak under elevators changing their September holdings to that month. The spread between that and September has been reduced to 1c. In cash wheat there was heavy trading. Flour—is easy, but lower price cannot be quoted. The low prices for bran and shorts are causing millers to hold patents firm, and foreigners are taking the lower grades in the interior. Inspections of wheat, 29,400@33,75; second patents, $3.20@3.50; first clears, $2.95@3.05; second clears, $2.40; export bakers' $2.60@2.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Grain—Spring wheat—The market ruled quiet but firm. No. 1 hard, spot, closed 68¾@68¾c. Winter wheat—Offerings and demand light. No. 2 red, 67¾@68¾c; No. 1 white, 70c. Corn—Offerings light and the close firm at 44c for No. 2 yellow; No. 3 yellow, 43¾c. Oats—Quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed showed a falling off, and with a good demand prices were strong. No. 2 white, 26¾@28¼c; No. 3 white, 26@26¾c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@25c. Rye—No. 2 old, 52c in store. Barley, 49@56c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Grain—Wheat—16@2c lower. No. 2 hard, 62@63c; No. 2 red, 66c; rejected, 56c. Corn—Steady, but closed weak, 32¼@33c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 22½@23c. Receipts—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu. Rye—Inactive. No. 2, 48c. Receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 27,368 bu. Grain freights—Quiet. Steam to Liverpool, per bu, 2½c.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—Grain—Wheat active and lower; No. 2 cash, August, 67c; September, 67¼c; December, 68½c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; September, 36¼c. Oats active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 21c; September, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 26c. Rye active and steady; No. 2 cash, 46c. Clover seed quiet and active; prime cash, October, $5.15; March, $5.40. Receipts—Wheat, 102,500 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; clover seed, 10 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21.—Corn—Dull, lower; No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36¼c. Oats—Active, easier; No. 2 white, 21½@22c; No. 3 white, 20@20½c. Rye—Dull, nominal; No. 2 new, 40c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 40,450 bu; oats, 46,900 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 10,200 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; oats, 43,050 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Grain—Wheat—Lower; cash and August, 58¾c; September, 61¼c; December, 65¾@66c; May, 70¼c. Corn—Lower; cash, 35¼c; August, 36¾c; September, 35¾c; December, 37¾c; May, 39½c. Oats—Lower; cash, 19¼c; September, 20c; December, 21¼c; May, 22¾c. Rye—Quiet; 40c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 21.—Wheat active and closed lower on No. 1 cash, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; September, 61¼c; December No. 1 Northern, 62¾c asked. Receipts, 83,340 bu; shipments, 26,533 bu; inspection, 68 cars.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits—Firm; 24½@25c. Tar—Steady; $1.35.

QUIET WOOL MARKET AT BOSTON.

Desirable Fleeces Are Steady, but Inferior Lots Are Quoted Lower.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The wool markets have been generally quiet during the last week, and in some instances inferior lots of wool have been taken at slight concessions, but on desirable wools prices are as a rule very steady. There is absolutely nothing of importance to record for any material revision of prices in any department. The sales of the week in Boston amount to 1,735,000 lbs domestic and 881,000 lbs foreign, making a total of 2,616,000, against a total of 2,323,200 for the previous week, and a total of 2,379,000 for the corresponding week last year.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat Quiet, Corn Steady, and Flour Firm on the Liverpool Exchange.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2¼d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 5½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No 1 California, 5s 2¼d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed: August, 5s 1¾d; September, 5s 1¾d; October, 5s 2¼d; November, 5s 2¼d; December, 5s 2¾d; January, 5s 3d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 9½d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d lower, closed steady, with near positions ¼d lower and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower; business about equally distributed: August, 3s 9½d; September, 3s 9d; October, 3s 9d; November, 3s 9¼d; December, 3s 9d; January, 3s 6d.

Flour—Firm; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Futures quiet; near and distant positions, ¼d lower. Bacon firm, demand fair; Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs, 32s; short ribs, 26 to 38s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 39s; long clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 36s; clear bellies, 43s; Shoulder, square, 30s. Hams, short cut, 57s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, nominal, 48s 6d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 31s 3d; refined in pails, 33s. Cheese steady, demand poor; finest, new, 59s. Butter, finest United States, 73s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, 4s 8d. Cotton seed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 6d. Linseed oil, 21s. Petroleum, refined, 5½d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3½d; hindquarters, 6¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sugar cane quiet; centrifugal, 11s 9d; Muscovado, fair refining 9s 10d; beet, nominal; Muscovado, fair refining 9s 10d; beet, rather easier; August, 9s 6d; September, 9s 6d.

STOCKS ARE NEGLECTED AT LONDON.

In the Limited Dealings Americans Are Quoted as Better.

London, Aug. 21.—The stock markets today were generally idle, mines included. The weather and the holiday were the only reason advanced for this. The tone was easier. Americans were better, but the rally was entirely the effect of New York quotations on a limited market here. Dealers here are perplexed by conflicting statements concerning gold and the situation generally and prefer to await developments.

Consols for money, 107 9-16; for account, 107⅝.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 54½; Erie, 8⅞; Erie seconds, 70¼; Illinois Central, 103; Mexican ordinary, 20½; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 104½; Pennsylvania, 55½; Reading, 9⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 67⅛.

Bar silver, 30¾d per ounce.

Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ¾ per cent; for three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 243; Madrid, 14.50; Lisbon, 24⅝; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 103.02½; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Exchange on London, 8 day sight, 20 marks 44½ pfgs.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes 102f 3c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 20½c for checks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 19	23,297	403	16,549	13,929
Tuesday, Aug. 20	8,119	1,087	11,094	10,987
Wednesday, Aug. 21	17,000	800	23,000	14,000
Week thus far	47,416	2,290	54,532	50,279
Same period last week	38,096	2,237	49,859	45,319
Cor. week 1894	46,358	2,503	64,586	31,088
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 19	5,233	9	6,463	894
Tuesday, Aug. 20	2,714	114	3,753	2,370
Wednesday, Aug. 21	.....	.....	5,000	2,000
Week thus far	7,947	123	15,156	5,264
Same period last week	6,213	154	18,474	2,727
Same period 1894	1,36	350	24,914	3,606

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

Cattle—There was another big run of cattle, making 47,500 for the first half of the week. Western rangers the first three days of the week, 24,000, against 17,500 a year ago, being 10,000 a year ago. Native cattle averaged steady today, while Westerns sold 10c lower than Tuesday and 60@75c lower than the high time this month. Trade was active and a good clearance was made. The best native steers offered sold at $5.75, with no fancy beeves offered. Steers averaging 940@1,080 lbs sold at $3.50@5.75; bulk, $4.40@5.35. Western rangers, $2.90@4.25; Texas steers, $1.00@3.40; native cows and heifers, $1.40@4.25; bulls, $2.00@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.85.

Hogs—Prices declined 5@10c, with most of the decline on heavy weights. Trade was slow most of the day and the market finish weak, excepting for good 160@190-lb bacon grades. The quality

[Continued on fourth page.]

PAYS ONE PER CENT.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY RESUMES DIVIDENDS.

Omaha Stock-Yards Company Stock to Be Traded In on the Local Exchange—History of the Company—Activity in the Bonds of the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company—Financial Position of the Company—Featureless Stock Market—Sterling Exchange Declines.

The National Linseed Oil company, with its $18,000,000 of stock, is once more on the list of dividend payers. The Board of Directors of the company at a meeting held yesterday declared a dividend of $1 a share, an appropriation which distributes $180,000 among the stockholders of the company. The dividends will be paid out of the earnings of the company Sept. 16. The transfer books will close Sept. 2 and reopen Sept. 17. The dividend notice states that it is the intention of the Board of Directors to pay dividends semi-annually until such time as the board feels that the earnings of the company warrant a resumption of quarterly dividends.

The transaction between the city and the Cleveland bond dealers, Messrs. Hayes & Son, will be watched with considerable interest for several days. Not until the warrants are actually paid for and delivered will a good many local bankers believe that the transaction will be carried through. Chicago bond dealers quote many experiences which municipalities have had with the Cleve

ACCOUNTS NOT CLEAR.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD ADMITS CONFUSION IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

Says It Arises from the Fact That He Misinterpreted the Law Regarding Copyright Fees and Other Matters Involving Money Received by His Department—Says He Stands Ready to Make Good Any Shortage That May Be Found—General Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—Treasury officials have not yet completed their final report of the investigation into the accounts of Librarian Spofford, begun about six weeks ago.

Expert Myers of the Fifth Auditor's office has made a partial report, but in the absence of Fifth Auditor Holcomb, his deputy, Mr. J. J. Willie, declines to go into details pending the receipt of a communication which he is expecting from Mr. Spofford.

Mr. Willie declined to affirm or deny the truth of the story printed this morning, which states that Mr. Spofford is short in his accounts about $35,000.

The chances are that Mr. Spofford had utterly failed to account for moneys received for searching the copyright files and for furnishing kindred information in reply to inquiries. It is also stated that Mr. Spofford had carried on the rolls positions that were unfilled; that employes received salaries much below those accredited to them on the pay-rolls, and that Mr. Spofford had offered to make good $22,000 of alleged discrepancy.

Mr. Spofford today dictated the following statement:

Regarding the charge as to search fees for copyrights, which are alleged to be illegal, they appear to the Librarian plainly authorized by the copyright law, which provides a fee of 50 cents for copies of the records. All fees charged under this law, like all other receipts on copyright account, have been regularly recorded in the books of daily cash receipts and paid into the Treasury like other fees.

As to the payment of salaries on pay-rolls the Librarian has acted under the belief that the law of 1874 is in full force. This law provides that whenever the duties of a clerk of higher grade can not well be performed by one of lower grade it shall be lawful to so divide a higher salary as to employ more than one clerk under it provided it is done within the limits of the appropriation.

The Librarian has therefore not only divided salary at times, but has employed for a longer period at a lesser rate on salary appropriations, thus securing for the government service twice as much labor as could have been had had the full salary been paid to one man.

As soon, however, as it was made known to him that it was objected to, which was several months ago, the Librarian immediately discontinued the practice.

In the press of business it is true that my accounts have become somewhat involved, but I stand ready to make good any discrepancy that may be found by the Treasury officials. I offered a short time ago to make good the deficiency of $22,000 that has been discovered, but it is not correct to say that that offer has been refused. I have received no definite answer to my proposition.

Ever since he has been in charge of the Congressional Library Mr. Spofford has made a point of being accommodating and obliging to those in authority, particularly Cabinet ministers, Members of the Judiciary, and Congressmen. He seemed averse to allowing anybody else to learn the intricacies of the library and kept all the keys to his safe in his own desk.

It was his custom also to pick out the choicest books in his big collection and keep them for the inspection of a favored few among the dignitaries of the government.

Whenever an appropriation bill was before Congress in which the library was interested long-haired, nervous Spofford was ubiquitous on the floors of both Houses and in the committee rooms of the Capitol buttonholing Congressmen and lobbying for his appropriation.

He is a wiry looking little bundle of nerves, and his dark face is made all the more conspicuous by protruding teeth, which his mustache and iron gray whiskers fail to hide.

When engaged in conversation he has a habit of running his fingers through his long gray locks and throwing them carelessly back from his forehead, and it has frequently been suggested by visitors to the Congressional library that Mr. Spofford ought to wear a ribbon to keep his hair out of his eyes.

One of his hobbies has been the new Congressional library building just opposite the Capitol, which will probably be completed and ready for occupancy within the next two years.

JEFF DAVIS' OLD SENATE DESK.

Capt. Isaac Bassett Knows Where It Is but Won't Tell.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—"When Capt. Isaac Bassett, the watch-dog of the Senate, passes away," remarked one of the Capitol guides, "it is the sincerest wish of the fraternity that he will divulge one secret. It would make rich picking for us to know where the desk and chair formerly occupied by Jeff Davis have been placed.

Before he switched off on secession Jeff had a place in the Senate Chamber and some Senator sits in the old chair and uses the desk every winter. But which it is only Capt. Bassett knows and he won't tell for fear somebody will chip off splinters for souvenirs.

"During the war a party of soldiers obtained admission into the Senate chamber and stuck a bayonet into the desk with the idea of making kindling wood of this valuable relic. But Capt. Bassett patched it up again with putty, screws, and varnish until it looked like any other old desk in the chamber.

"A number of Senators have endeavored to wheedle his secret out of the old Captain, but they might as well talk to the statue of freedom on the dome of the Capitol as to get him to tell which was Jeff Davis' seat.

"Some day, however, this secret may be revealed in Capt. Basset's will, but in no other manner can it be learned, even by Senators Hoar and Sherman, whom the Captain esteems highly."

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Work Being Rapidly Pushed in Naval Yard at Mare Island.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—There is considerable activity in Pacific coast naval matters. Orders have been issued to make as rapid progress as possible in the repairs on the Boston and Adams, both now at Mare Island, work has been pushed also on the Hartford, and the Philadelphia, which arrived from Honolulu a month ago, can be made ready for sea in a very short time. The Olympia, which has been ready for sea for several days and was expected to go to the Asiatic station to relieve the Baltimore as flagship, is still at San Francisco and no explanation has been made why she does not sail. It is reported about the department that the work of repairs is being pushed in order to have vessels for the South Pacific ready in case there should be actual hostilities between Peru and Bolivia.

Washington Brevities.

Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,534,597; gold reserve, $103,509,379.

The President has signed an order extending the classified service to include all printers and pressmen employed in the various executive departments.

The International Congress of Americanists, whose purpose is to contribute to the advancement of the studies upon ethnology, languages, and history of both Americas, will meet in extraordinary session at the City of Mexico from the 15th to the 20th of October next.

ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER TODAY.

Colored Knights of Pythias' Troubles Must Be Settled at Once.

When Receiver B. F. Mosely of the Colored Knights of Pythias appeared with his attorneys, Mack, White & Ward, at the Superior Court yesterday as complainants against the officers of the conclave on the ground of contempt, Supreme Chancellor P. M. Mitchell was present to combat the case. Judge Brentano was sitting to hear emergency business in the absence of Judge Chetlain, who issued the order against the lodge officials Tuesday requiring them to show cause, and after acquainting himself with the status of the case issued an attachment against the alleged offenders answerable this morning.

Receiver Mosely reported that he had got personal service against all the respondents to Judge Chetlain's order. Mr. Mitchell asked leave to file an answer to the charges against himself and fellow-officials within five days setting forth the difficulty, but the other side objected that within five days the conclave would be over and the various defendants would be out of the court's jurisdiction. Judge Brentano thereupon issued a writ of attachment returnable today.

RALLIES ARE FEEBLE.

[Continued from ninth page.]

showed little if any improvement. Quite a good many pigs are received from cholera affected districts. Heavy sold at $4.15@4.90; bulk, $4.50@4.80; mixed, $4.20@4.90; bulk, $4.60@4.80; light, $4.45@5.00; bulk, $4.80@4.95; pigs, $3.00@4.80.

Sheep—Western steady; 10c lower and native sheep and lambs steady. Lambs sold at $2.50@5.25; bulk, $4.75@5.00; Western sheep, $2.00@3.40; bulk, $2.65@2.90; natives, $1.25@3.60; bulk, $2.60@3.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,910 head; slow and weak except for prime steers; yards not cleared; native steers poor to prime, $3.50@5.65; rangers and half-breeds, $3.40@5.05; stags and oxen, $1.85@4.50; bulls, $1.60@3.50; dry cows, $1.15@3.50; European cables quote American steers at 11½@12½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9@10c; exports today, 2,304 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 5,621 head; active; 10@½c higher; veals, poor to choice, $4.00@5.75; grassers and buttermilk calves, $2.50@4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,150 head; sheep slow but steady; lambs active, ½@¼c higher; sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@3.50; lambs, common to choice, $3.00@5.70. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; firm at $5.20@5.40.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700; market weak and lower; feeders selling freely; native beef steers, $3.70@5.00; Western steers, $3.30@4.40; Texas steers, $2.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; calves, $2.50@4.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000. Quality common, market 5c lower; heavy, $4.40@4.67½; mixed, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.40@4.60; pigs, $3.00@4.25; bulk of sales $4.45@4.55. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market lower; fair to choice natives, $2.00@3.25; fair to choice Westerns, $2.00@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 800 head; market steady to 10c off for everything except choice grades; export steers, $5.25@5.75; shipping and dressed beef grades, $4.00@5.20; bulk, $4.25@4.75; butchers' steers, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00; bulk $2.25@2.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.00; bulk, $3.00@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 700; market 5@10c lower; heavies, $4.40@4.70; mixed, $4.20@4.45; light, $4.00@4.30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,100 head; shipments, 3,100 head; natives 5c@10c lower, others demoralized; Texas steers, $2.40@3.70; Texas cows, $1.90@2.60; beef steers, $3.80@5.50; native cows, $1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; bulls, $1.65@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 800 head; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.65; heavies, $4.25@4.50; packers, $4.40@4.70; mixed, $4.50@4.70; light, $4.50@4.75; bunches, $4.70@4.75; pigs, $3.00@4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market steady; lambs, $3.00@4.75; muttons, $2.50@3.00.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The more insurance companies go into the matter of the loss on A. A. Putnam's shoe stock the more they are displeased with the work of the appraisers. A big meeting was held over since the fire, and not a thing has been done in an attempt to look after the stock and to prevent as far as possible further damage being done to the stock through neglect. The appraisers have finished their work, and it is understood the damage has been fixed at $151,000, while the expense of the appraisers will add $9,000 to this amount. The insurance carried amounted to $150,500, and the inventory of the value of the stock at the time of the fire amounted to $216,000. The 80 per cent coinsurance clause was in force on all the policies, which would make the amount of the insurance to be carried $174,400. As Mr. Putnam only carried $150,500 he became coinsurer to the extent of $14,000. The value of the stock as figured in the appraisal will be therefore $69,000, and insurance companies are figuring with the salvage companies to determine whether they shall take the stock and attempt to get more than this from it, thus reducing the net loss to the various companies interested.

Insurance men say the adjusters were guilty of the grossest negligence in this loss. At the time of the fire the larger proportion of the stock was damaged only by water. Some of the goods were burned, but water was responsible for the principal loss. Mr. Putnam occupied the basement and the first and second floors of the building at the southwest corner of Madison and Franklin, where the fire occurred. He had a large quantity of shoes in the basement, which was put to a depth of five feet with water, and was allowed to stand for several days. The goods on the other two floors, some of them of the finest character, were all thoroughly water soaked. Not a thing has ever been done to these goods, except to take the tops off the cases. Mr. Putnam offered to take the goods least damaged, to put them in new boxes, and to sell them at such discount as would be necessary to dispose of them readily, and he offered to allow the remainder to be sent to a salvage company to be put in order. This offer was refused for some reason, and the entire stock was moved to the building at the southwest corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue and piled up on the upper floors. Fine shoes, which with a little care could have been disposed of, and which would have been worth from 60 to 90 per cent of the value at the time of the fire, have rotted and have become utterly worthless. These goods have been lying in huge piles for seven weeks and not a thing has been done to restore them to shape. It has been estimated by men familiar with the shoe trade that a saving of not less than $50,000 could have been effected by caring for them properly. While some of the goods can still be put in fair shape, there is much of the stock which will not be worth caring for. Mr. Putnam took some visitors through the store yesterday morning and showed where fine women's shoes had been allowed to stand in cases half filled with water until the leather had rotted. Fine shoes for men, women, and children, which the fire had never touched, have become so discolored that they will be worth but a small per cent of their value at the time of the fire. Three floors of a large building are entirely filled with cases and piles of shoes, and in some cases they are not dry even at the present time.

Thirteen appraisers, representing the majority of the companies interested in the fire, were employed in making the appraisal. From the beginning there has been friction, and every proposal made with a view to having the stock properly cared for met with opposition from some of these appraisers. Mr. Putnam makes some serious charges against some of these appraisers. He says that some of them demanded money from him, which he refused to pay, and in consequence of this they adopted dilatory tactics and sought in every way to retard the appraisement. One of the peculiar features of the appraisal was the appreciation in the value of goods over its cost. Insurance is written to cover the cash value of the property at the time of a loss. The price of leather and leather goods has increased materially during late months and 25 per cent above the cost of the goods was added for this increase in values. That accounted for the fact of Mr. Putnam's not carrying the full 80 per cent of insurance as provided in his policies. He had supposed he was carrying the full amount required, but the appreciation in values brought it up to the amount 15 excess of what he had figured.

Offers have been made by a wrecking and salvage company for the stock of goods, either to purchase it outright or to handle it for the companies. It has not been decided what will be done. The figures on the appraisal are not yet entirely complete, but it will be approximately $151,000.

⁂

Chief Redell of the Omaha Fire Department has decided to have a school of instruction for all members of the department. All new rules and regulations will be read and the company will be drilled in the location of hydrants, alarm boxes, condition of streets, and such other information as may serve to help the department. The men are also being given thorough training in the handling of apparatus. The department has increased its efficiency materially, it is said, since Chief Redell was called from the Chicago Fire department to assume direction.

⁂

Companies writing elevator insurance in Ohio must hereafter make a deposit of $5,000 with the Insurance Department of that State. Insurance Commissioner Hahn has announced that this rule will hereafter be enforced to the strict letter.

⁂

The Cincinnati Fire Department is to have a water tower to add to the force of the water department. This is made necessary by the number of high buildings that have recently been put up there. The Chief of the Fire Department has advised the erection of such an addition to the present equipment of the city and his suggestion has met with with favor.

⁂

Mississippi insurance laws are to be revised. A conference has been called to meet in Vicksburg Aug. 26 to discuss the needs of the State in the matter. It is proposed the Commissioner be given the authority for making rates instead of leaving it to the companies or the local boards to decide what the rate shall be. "Many prominent underwriters in the South have been invited to attend the meeting, and some of them have signified their willingness to do so and to give suggestions as to the changes needed. The license fees and taxes in Mississippi are high and as a consequence the rates are higher than they would be if the companies were not taxed so high. In commenting on the subject a local paper in Holly Springs has the following:

"Such a high rate is charged in Mississippi for insurance that it calls for the earnest attention of the Legislature at its next session. In Holly Springs some buildings are assessed at 5¼ per cent, and 3 per cent is not uncommon. This nearly amounts to confiscation, so far as the income from the building is concerned. Interview your candidates for the Legislature all over the State in regard to the amendment of the insurance laws and insist that they reduce the taxes or license fees on insurance companies to such an extent as to bring every solvent company in the Union into the State to compete for business, thus assuring the people low rates. We have nothing to fear from bogus companies, as the present law amply protects us in that respect."

⁂

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—The Manhattan Fire Insurance company of Manhattan, Kas., has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. It is a mutual company and has no capital stock. It will insure the property only of members of the association.

DO YOU FEEL DEPRESSED?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

HAWAII ENVOY HERE.

MINISTER CASTLE ARRIVES ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Speaks Assuringly of the Future of the Young Republic—Trouble Caused by Reports of Filibustering Expeditions—Annexation to the United States Will Not Be Given Up—Favored by Natives and Also by British Residents—Will Endeavor to Induce Americans to Go There.

William R. Castle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Hawaii, is at the Auditorium en route to his post at Washington, D. C. Mr. Castle is accompanied by his wife and son.

Mr. Castle and his family left Honolulu Aug. 1, sailing on the steamer Warrimoo. The vessel went aground off Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 9, but it was pulled off, and the trip east by land was made over the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Castle and his family remain in Chicago until Friday evening. While here they will be shown the sights of the city by resident Hawaiian Consul Job, who was among the first to call on them after their arrival.

Mr. Castle speaks assuringly of the future of the Hawaiian Republic. The uprising of last January, he says, gave the young government a temporary setback, but it is rapidly recovering and confidence in the stability of the republic is about restored. The worst feature of the uprising was that those not on the inside of affairs least expected it, and had no idea it would be as formidable as it was. The chief officials knew what was going on and were prepared when it came, and the summary and effective manner in which they quelled it was a surprise even to the most loyal supporters of the government. For a time afterwards there was a disposition on the part of the moneyed interests and the businessmen to go carefully, but the lapse of six months time and the continual strengthening of its position by the new government have done a great deal to bring about a better feeling. Just now the islands are in a fair way to prosper in a business way and grow richer by utilizing all their natural advantages.

"There is no fear of more royalist uprisings in Hawaii," said Mr. Castle. "Only a small number of the residents of the islands are discontented with affairs of state as they are run now. The most serious thing threatening the republic is an invasion of filibustering expeditions originated and permeated by royalists now living in British Columbia or in the Pacific coast States of the United States. Reports of these attempts to organize invading parties reach the islands and have a disquieting effect on the inhabitants and to a certain extent retard the expansion of business. No matter how few believe in the success of these mercenary freebooters still it has a bad effect. It is true the loyal army is small and the republic's treasury is weak, but if any of them try to wrest the control of Hawaii from President Dole they will find just such a reception awaiting them in Honolulu as was given the rebellious spirits who planned the uprising last January."

"British Columbia is the section of the Pacific coast that is watched most closely," continued Mr. Castle. "Most of the stories of filibustering expeditions that reach the islands come from there. My government keeps a close watch all along the coast and it has men at every important seafaring port to look out for royalist plotters. If anything is going on of importance the government at Honolulu is informed of it just as soon as possible."

Mr. Castle was asked how the island's residents felt now about annexation to the United States.

"Annexation to the United States is looked forward to eagerly by every loyal resident of Hawaii," he said. "The only ones who oppose it—and of course they will to the end—are the royalists. Annexation to Great Britain is not in favor at all. Neither is an American protectorate. The people desire to become a part of the American Republic. Even the natives are fast becoming advocates of annexation; they are gradually realizing the difference between the rotten monarchy under Kalakaua, Liliuokalani, Dowsett and the government for the people conducted by President Dole. One would naturally think all the British residents would favor uniting the islands to the realm of Queen Victoria, but such is not the case. Many of the British residents of Honolulu are the strongest advocates of the plan of making Hawaii a State of the United States. The annexation idea is so strong in the islands that I think it will never be obliterated until union with the United States is a fact."

Mr. Castle does not expect to take charge of the Hawaiian legation in Washington until President Cleveland returns to the capital. In the meantime affairs will be taken care of by Mr. Hastings, the legation attaché. Mr. Castle and family on their way East will stop at Niagara Falls for a few days and then go on to Pittsfield, Mass., to visit Mrs. Castle's parents. The general desire, he says, is for as great an American immigration to Hawaii as possible. During his stay in this country he will work as hard as he possibly can to induce American farmers to settle on the islands. They are most needed there and are also the most desirable.

Mr. Castle will succeed ex-Minister Thurston, who was objectionable to the administration in Washington. He is tall, with gray whiskers and a dark complexion. He was born in Honolulu, but received his education in the United States. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School, New York City, and has been Attorney-General of the islands. He was a member of the annexation commission which went to Washington two years ago, and took a prominent part in the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani.

"One thing THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is sure of," said Mr. Castle, "and that is the eternal friendship of the Hawaiian annexationists. We can never forget its outspoken attitude and its kindness to our Commissioners during the troublous times of two years ago."

Her First Case in Court.

Attorney Belle Douglas, a pretty young woman about 22 years of age, appeared before Justice Foster yesterday afternoon to try her first case. It was one in which the mother of Ralph Boor, a 14-year old boy, was suing Morris Becker, as President of the Chicago Loop and Portiere company, Nos. 6744 and 6746 Center avenue, for $23 as wages due to her for her son's work. The defense admitted owing $7.50, but said that they had paid the boy the remainder. The case went over until Aug. 26.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Gibbons—8506—Shreve et al. vs. Pirtle; dec.

Judge Brentano—141783—Messner vs. Smith et al.; dec.—165548—Karel vs. Hoyt; dec. sale.—5873—Kingsley vs. Cobb; dec. sale.—1778—Leddy vs. Leddy et al.; dec.

Judgments.

Judge Gibbons—17713—John Morris vs. Charles Conlisk; by dft., $350.—18354—Jane M. Smith vs. Wm. P. Metz; by dft., $329.91.—18325—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Peter Weis; by dft., $519.42.—18218—Wm. Bach & Sons vs. David M. Bell; by dft., $315.75.—17811—City National Bank of Jamestown vs. Samuel H. Dickson; by dft., $513.41.—15630—Wm. M. Gunton & Co. vs. George A. Ferguson; by dft., $1,381.57.—18499—Nellie T. Clancy vs. George P. Wright; by dft., $720.00.—18283—Merchants' National Bank of Louisville vs. L. Weis; by dft., $3,022.94.—18284—Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. vs. Jorgen M. Nelson; by dft., $946.53.—18107—Meany, Blanc & Co. vs. Robert M. Weir; by dft., $249.90.—18586—Charles P. Kellogg & Co. vs. James Chalmers; by dft., $1,029.71.—7304—Chicago Title & Trust Co., receiver vs. James H. Walker & Co., vs. Joseph H. Lobell; by dft., $342.48.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.
Judge Gibbons—Emergency business.
Judge Donnelly—Insane court.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court. Branch No. 1—Nos. 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 5080, 5101, 5106, 5129, 5178, 5804, 5200.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—It was reported among shippers yesterday that boats to carry 500,000 bu of corn had been chartered for next week. The names of the boats could not be given out. Charters—To Buffalo—Toltec, Mistec, wheat at 2c; Monteagle, corn at 1¾c.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is a good demand for tonnage all around, and the lumber trade from Marquette to Buffalo was advanced 25c today. Ore and coal rates are firm and unchanged. Duluth grain shippers are bidding 2½c for tonnage, but they will not take A2 boats. Charters: Ore—Argonaut, Santa Maria, Teutonic, Owen. Escanaba to Ohio ports, 55 cents. Coal—Hiale, D. Rhodes, Macy, Wilson, Ohio ports to Duluth, 35 cents; H. B. Tuttle, Henry Richards, Ohio ports to Escanaba, 35 cents; Argonaut, Cleveland to Gladstone, 35 cents; Stone, Nebraska Islands to Portage, 50 cents. Lumber—Nelson Mills, Goshawk, Hattie, Rhoda Emily, Sunshine, Wenona, Marquette to Buffalo, $1.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal Charters: Sparta, Anderson, Milwaukee, 45 cents; Ketcham, Owen, Erie to Chicago, 50 cents.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered: Andrews, wheat, to Buffalo, 1½ cents.

Around the Lakes.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Canadian Pacific company's tug Stalkiwat was burned at Fort William this morning. The boat is a total loss and was valued at $3,000.

LORAIN, O., Aug. 21.—The C., L. and W. railroad company will build a freight house here, as one of the package freight steamers will make this a regular stopping port. The company is also trying to secure some of the city docks on which to make improvements.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—While the steamer G. W. Morley was towing her consort, the schooner Ewen, near the Ohio Central wharf today it took a sheer and struck the steamer Fryer, breaking down the smokestack and monkey rail and doing other damage. The vessel Sultana was raised today. It is damaged but slightly.

Vessel Movements.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Sailed—Stafford, Chicago.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Grand Traverse.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Pillsbury, grain, Buffalo.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Cleared—Outhwaite, Barr, Georgie.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Shepard. Sailed—Sunrise, Chicago.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Martin, Foster, Emerald, Starke.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Hale, Rhodes, Neshoto. Cleared—Stone, Ashtabula, ore.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Lady Franklin, Grand Marais; Cheboygan; Britton, Buffalo.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich.—Arrived—Michael Groh and consorts, Colborne. Cleared—Roanoke, Filer, Chicago.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Olympia. Cleared—Spokane, Duluth, light; Boscobel, Buckeye State, Detour, coal.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Columbia, Alverson, Iron Duke, Iron State, Fayette Brown. Cleared—Light—Yukon, American, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Omaha, coal, Milwaukee; Collier, Erie. Down—Glengarry, Minnedosa; Langdon, Rosedale, Nahant.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Mc Lestic, S. O. Co. 76, Chicago; Masaba, Wawatam, Fedora, Cleveland; W. Chisholm, Siberia, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Egan, Cadillac, Nike, Churchill. Departed—Paris, Escanaba; Green, Genoa. Our Son, Ashland; Topeka, Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Louisiana, King, Young, Rawson, Webb, Arnold, Shawnee, Lake Erie, Manchester, Merrimac, Metacomet, Manhattan, Massachusetts, Barnes, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—M. Wilson, Hayward, Bacon, De Wolf. Cleared—Coal—Naples, S. V. R. Watson, Duluth; Mills, Port Huron, Light—Castalia, Frontenac, Forest City, McGregor, Duluth.

SUPERIOR BAY, Wis.—Down—Buttars, 7 a. m.; Dewey, 9; Otis, noon; Mills, 2 p. m.; York State, Sawyer, 6. Up—Stephenson and consorts, 9 last night; Hinton, 10; Lenthan and scows, 6 a. m.; Hickox, 3 p. m.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Robert Mills, Thomas Howland, Caledonia, Narragansett, Chester, Massachusetts, Escanaba, B. F. Peck, er, Buffalo; Marion, Kingston; Chili, Marina, Barge 75, Two Harbors; Stewart, Cleveland; George Dunbar, Manistee.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—H. A. Tuttle, Macy, Gilchrist. Cleared—Light—James Lockwood, Kirby, Lansing, Stone, Fontana, Duluth. Coal—Scarabee, Two Harbors; Cobb, Mayham, Duluth; Southwest, Lake Linden; Pease, Planet, Marquette; Henry Richards, Escanaba.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Prentice, Halsted, Middleton, Ore. Cleared—Ore—Wilson, Rhodes, Gwyn Eddy, Chicago; Iosco, Choctaw, Rappahannock, Dundee, Bulgaria, Case, Devereux, Centurion, Lake Erie ports. Lumber—Langell, Paige, Menace, Chicago; Nicolson, Uranus, Tonawanda.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Wilbur, 10 last night; Langell Boys, 6:20 a. m.; Fletcher and consort, 12:40 p. m.; Westcott, 1; Weston and consort, 2:30; Livingstone, 3:15; Pillsbury, 4. Up—Colonial, James, 4:30 a. m.; M. T. Greene and consort, 7:30; Inter-Ocean and consort, 9; Richmond, Vail and consorts, Roanoke, 11:30; Cambria, 2:20 p. m.; Davis, Minerva, 4:40.

Down—Lehigh, 8:10. Up—Yuma, 6. Wind, southeast, fresh. Clear.

DULUTH SUPERIOR — Arrived — Uganda, Owen, Cumberland, Hope, Fitzpatrick, Moran, Northern Queen, Mahoning, Arabia, Tilley, Merritt, Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, Marshall, Kelley, Gratwick, Penobscot, Michigan, Nicholson, Merida, Departed—Ore—Globe, Gogebic, Vulcan, John Owen, Lake Erie. Lumber—Hall, Keith, Mason, Fayette, Lake Erie. Light—Iroquois, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Arrived—Schuylkill, Franconb, McWilliams, Ralph, Harold, City of the Straits, N. Mills, Wetmore, Brunette, Penokee, Barnes, O. Mitchell. Cleared — Coal — Neosho, Schlesinger, Milwaukee, Schuylkill, Pocomoke, Superior; Donaldson, Bay City; Schuette, Toledo; Tailor, Montmorency, Saginaw. Light—W. F. Ketcham, Cheboygan; Normandie, Lake Erie; Sunshine, Boyne City; Fillmore, Marvin, City of the Straits, Duluth.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Northwest, 11 a. m.; Atlantic, 12:30; Volunteer and mate, 11:40; Chicago, noon; Iron King and consort, 1:40 p. m.; Iron Age and consort, 2; Marquette and consort, 4:15; Farrell, Butler, Marine City, 4:30; Stevens, 4:40. Up—Veronica, Amboy, 2:30 a. m.; Porter and consorts, 3:15; Avon, 3:30; Two Harbors, 4:30; Pathfinder, Holland, 7; Prentice, 8:40; R. Rhodes, 11:20; Joliet, 1 p. m.; Nimick, 1:15; Harlem, 2; German, 3:30; Hadley, Missouri, Horace and consorts, 5; Maryland, 5.

Down—Wilbur, 5:4; Mecosta, Ashland, 7; Benton and barges, 7:40. Up—Martini, 6; Volunteer, Milwaukee, Albert Packer, 6:40; Elphicke, 7; Jewett, 7:10; Kanny and consort, Bartlett and consorts, 8; Northland, 8:10; White Star, Robinson, 8:40; Frost, 9. Arrived—Jackson, Quimby. Wind north, light.

DETROIT Mich.—Up—Bartlett and consorts, 11:30 a. m.; Progress, Maritana, noon; Jewett, 12:40 p. m.; Tuscarora, 1:20; Which will not be worth, 4:15; Flint, 4:40; Folsom and consorts, 5:20. Down—Hayward and consorts, 8:30 last night; Horace Beecher, Shreiber, Aloha, 9; Oades and consorts, 10; Lackawanna, 10:20; Forest City, McGregor, 10:30; Smith No. 1 and consorts, 12:20 a. m.; Iron Duke and consort, 1:20; St. Lawrence, Hudson, 3; Weed, 7:30; Matoa, 8:30; Roanoke, 9; Eddy, Nicaragua, Aberdeen, 10; Craig, Wright, Waverly, Watson, 10:40; Ishpeming, Blackett, Stevens, 11:30; Two Richards, noon; Vanderbilt, 1:20 p. m.; Corona, W. B. Morley, 2.

Up—Tower, C. H. Davis, 6; Keystone, Masten, 6:30; John Duncan, Fryer, in care of Richardson and barges, 8:20; Conemaugh, 9. Down—Ford, 4:30; Chicago, 5:40; Iron King and consort, 7:20; Iron Age and consort, 8:20; Marquette, Typo, 9. Cleared—Andrews.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—White & Friant, Law, 10 last night; V. H. Ketcham, Wabash, Becker, 11; Gilchrist, Owen, Cumberland, Hope, Chocotah, Sumatra, 1:30 a. m.; Forbes, McLachlan, 2:30; Cranage, 4; Servia, Moravia, 5; Hall & Brown, 6; Sawyer, Redfern, Dalton, 7; Toledo, Ogarita, 8; Peck, Saxon, 10; Chamberlain, A. Smith, Donaldson, 11; Northern King, Oregon, Comstock, 12:30 p. m.; Sibley, Ira Owen, Ira Owen, 2; rover, whaleback, 3:30; Vega, Bielman, 5. Down—Mariposa, 10:30 last night; City of Venice, 11:30; Manola, Choctaw, 1; Edwards, Golden Age, 2; George Gould, S. Mitchell, 3:30; Gladstone, Sandusky, 4:30; Yuma, 8:30; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 10:30; Wallula, 11; Rube, whaleback, 11:30; Mather, whaleback, 1 p. m.; Brazil, Cherokee, Chippewa, 3; Nicholas, Superior, Negaunee, 4:30; T. Adams, Charles Foster, 6; Langell Boys, Comstock, 7:30; Helena, 8:10. Down—North Star, Mohegan, Mingoe, 8; Coffinberry, Campbell, Griffin, 9.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—Ford River, Ford River; M. Gorry, Sachem, Oscoda; Guido, Pierport; G. Sturges, Alpena; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; Constitution, Ashland; G. W. Naghtin, Apprentice Boy, Arendal, G. C. Markham, E. Buckley, C. H. Hackley, Manistee; Chas. Mc-nominee; St. Ignace; Mars, Ludington; Morning Star, Frankfort. Sundries—Wisahickon, Wyoming, Owego, Milwaukee, Buffalo; Iosco, Peoria, Superior. Coal—Pueblo, Oswego, Light—M. Mueller, Michigan City.

Cleared—T. Davidson, Buffalo, Buffalo, Light—M. D. Bradley, J. Mark, R. C. Wente, C. Reitz, E. Buckley, Manistee; Constitution, Ashland; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Clara, Marinette; Fountain City, Duluth; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; Guido, Pierport.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR record Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1895:

Superior-av., 253 s of 91st-st., e f, 25x140, w. pc. 20 [A. Dethmann to N. S. M. Peterson]..... $ 3,000

Marquette-av., 180 s of 87th-st., e f, 25x125, June 7 [J. Scherer to Fred Miller Brg.]..... 1,200

Muskegon-av., n w cor 78th-st., e f, 97x167, Aug. 20 [Est. of A. J. Sullivan to A. Sullivan]..... 2,500

Green-st., 75 s of 73d, e f, 25x124½, Aug. 20 [M. in C. to Equitable L. & B. Assn.]..... 2,850

Lowe-av., 93 n of 71st-st., e f, 75x125, Aug. 20 [Same to same]..... 8,793

Indiana-av., 102 s of 61st-st., w f, 50x171, Aug. 2 [C. J. Moore to A. Sullivan]..... 5,000

Wentworth-av., 200 s of W. 48th-pl., e f, 25 x124, June 22 [C. J. Hambleton to R. Ragnit]..... 1,900

Humboldt-st., 25 s of 44th, w f, 50x125, Aug. 20 [M. in C. to Equitable L. & B. Assn.]..... 1,485

W. 21st-st., n e cor Lincoln, s f, 72x124 6-10, Aug. 17 [D. C. Krueger to P. J. Clausen]..... 15,000

Polk-st., 25 e of Aberdeen, s f, 25x100, Aug. 20 [Est. of A. J. Sullivan to A. Sullivan]..... 2,500

Fulton-st., 176 w of St. John-ct., n f, 27x188 3-10, July 23 [O. Carpenter to Thompson Phosphate Co.]..... 4,100

Artesian-av., cor Ohio-st., w f, 25x126½, Aug. 17 [M. Carmela to R. Binger]..... 4,000

Mozart-st., 229 s of Division, e f, 25x125½, Aug. 20 [M. Uhlmann to L. Pabst]..... 1,800

North-av., s w cor Ridgeway-av., n f, 48x126, June 29 [H. Keeney to P. E. Bode]. Same property, July 30 [H. M. Bode to E. Graeff]..... 3,750

Paulina-st., 116 s of Bloomingdale, w f, 24x122, Aug. 20 [J. W. Peterson to A. Karlsteen]..... 1,400

Robey-st., 48 n of Wabansia-av., e f, 24x100, Aug. 19 [E. J. Huntington to H. Bergman]..... 4,000

James-pl., 150 w of Lake View

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SALESMEN—MEN WITH GOOD ACQUAINTANCE to sell houses and lots on very easy payments; good opening for first-class salesmen. Provisо Land Association, Room 215, 36 Clark-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO SELL FULL LINE of goods for wholesale grocery house on good territory; must be reliable, energetic, and familiar with the grocery line of merchandise. Address C 417, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOR NEW PATENTED ARTICLE; every lady needs it; quick selling; liberal commission. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock, 19 Wabash-av., Room 406.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—WITH EXPERIENCE in jewelry and watches; give references, where last employed, and what route. Address J Y 65, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO HANDLE A LINE of new specialties. Address Deal Specialty Co., 1414 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Bueyrus, O.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, ACTIVE, ABOUT 18, TO WORK IN retail shoe store; hours 7 to 6; $4 a week to commence. BROOKS BROS., 239 East Madison-st.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; good penman preferred. Address C 430, Tribune office.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY—ONE WITH SOME experience; writes good hand. 514, 36 La Salle-st.

House servants.

HOUSE MAN—WITH EXPERIENCE AND CITY references; must be good waiter. Address C 440, Tribune office.

Trades.

BAKER—CRACKER—WHO IS A NO. 1 ON SWEET goods. Apgart Co. 221 and 223 E. Kinzie-st.

COFFEE ROASTER AND ENGINEER—EXPERIenced. Address, with references, C. L. WEST & CO., Omaha, Neb.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN PACKING FURNITURE, crating picture frames, and repairing furniture; must be sober and able to do the work; job is in town of 15,000, close to Chicago; good wages to right man. Address C 896, Tribune office.

IRON PAINTER—AND LETTERER. APPLY TO MAZE EDWARDS, Frank Hall's Casino.

TILE SETTERS—1712 MARKET-ST., PHILADELphia.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID OPERATOR, $15. Stenographer, Remington, $12. Meredith Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO REMINGTON OPERATors for R. R.; $15 and $12. 185 Dearborn st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT MALE, AND stenographer—operator and general office man. Apply to EDWARD LIST, 190 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN—FOR LEADING CHICAGO weekly; must be experienced and first-class. Address C 886, Tribune office.

COLLECTOR—ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE; MUST come well recommended. Address C 886, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN—OF EDUCATION AND GOOD ADdress seeking profitable employment, and who are desirous of improving their positions by their own positive industry, can find the same by calling. I want parties who consider their services equivalent to $2,000 per year or more. JOSEPH SMART, 1413 Masonic Temple.

GERMAN AND WIFE—TO MANAGE SMALL HOtel, East Van Buren-st. 2024 Cumiskey Building.

MAN—ACTIVE MAN; FAIR SALARY. WHO CAN give employers $600; best security. Address C 418 Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED MAN IN INSURANCE OR building and loan; one speaking German preferred; salary. Address C 425, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO CAN LOAN EMPLOYER $200 AND work for $15 per week; good security for money. Address C 447, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED FOR RENTING AND COLlection business. Address C 428, Tribune office.

MARKER—MAN USED TO MARKING FREIGHT in wholesale house; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address C 888, Tribune office.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED MALE NURSE TO TAKE care of old gentleman; $5 week and board. Address C 879, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN—SOBER, GOOD ADDRESS, EXPERIenced; good pay for services. Clarke Co., Monmouth, Ind.; Republic, Ind.

PORTER—AT DOUGLAS HOUSE, 3502 COTTAGE Grove-av.

YOUNG MEN—A FEW, EMPLOYED IN LARGE concerns or having extended acquaintance to organize syndicates among their friends for the purchase of some North Chicago lots upon advantageous terms, without interest. Address J Y 76, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—FIVE, AGE 18 TO 20, TO CHECK goods. Apply to R. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 119-154 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper and cashier; must be rapid and accurate; one who lives on South Side preferred; state previous employment and give references. Address A 25, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY; LADY; STATE what salary expected, with references. Address C 883, Tribune office.

CASHIER AND STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; one with experience preferred; Remington operator. Address C 416, Tribune office.

CLERK—COLORED GIRL; MUST BE NEAT AND polite, read and write, to attend door in doctor's office. Address C 868, Tribune office.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; ONE who can operate typewriting preferred. Address C 408, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—ONE GOOD COOK, ONE SECOND GIRL and laundress. with references; good wages for first-class help. 2229 Calumet-av.

COOK—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK FOR family. Apply 3435 Michigan-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT; GERMAN; FOR SECOND work and to assist in the care of child, 4 years old; references. 3924 Grand-blvd.

GIRL—ACCUSTOMED TO CHILDREN; FLAT 4, 356 first-place.

GIRL—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL FAMILY reference required. 4136 Berkeley-av.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 3152 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; MUST BE good cook, clean, and orderly. Address C 871, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in boarding-house; wages $3 per week. Address C 900, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a first-class cook; references. Call 3302 Vernon-av., left bell.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL; MUST BE good cook and laundress; good wages; references. 2305 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, with good references; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call at 4324 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; MUST BE good cook and laundress; wages $4; references required. 5 Holman-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; American, German, or Dane preferred; good cook; references. 376 40th-st.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; reference. 3534 Forrest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4637 Evans-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND cook in the care of children. 3153 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral; small family; wages $3. 4116 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL IN SMALL family; reference required. 4754 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, NEAT GIRL FOR GENERwork; family of 2. 565 Kenwood-place, 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of 2. 565 Kenwood-place, 3d flat.

NURSE GIRL—GOOD, FOR CHILD 18 MONTHS; call Tuesday, 4323 Vernon-av.

NURSE—COMPETENT GIRL; WAGES $3; REFERence required. 2205 Homan-av.

WANTED — GERMAN OR DANISH GIRL FOR general housework. 4206¼ Berkeley-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO GO 100 MILES INTO THE country to take charge of house for widower with family; one not afraid of work; Scotch lady preferred. Call or address 2033 Bonfield-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING—IN AND OUTSIDE HANDS, ON children's coats; steady work. Factory, 1908 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY new boom; practical varied dictation and five hours' operator practice daily, each pupil having machine. Only beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 107, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—AND TYPEWRITER, EITHER A. B. or caligraph; state salary, experience, and references, wages expected, and particulars. Address C 424, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED LADY, REMington; prefer one South Side preferred. Address by handwriting, giving experience and salary J Y 80, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—ONE OWNING MACHINE; good and long hand writer; salary $8 per week. Address C 418, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT; FOR WHOLEsale house; Remington or Smith. 509, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—AND CALIGRAPH WRITER; good and rapid; permanent position to right party. Address C 886, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—REMINGTON; $6 AND $12; typewriters $6 and $10. 269 Dearborn, Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELERS—WE WANT EXPERIENCED CANvassers to travel and appoint agents out of town; salary guaranteed; references required. Address C 424, Tribune office.

GOOD WRITERS FOR ADDRESSING CIRculars; state price per thousand and how many you can do per day. Address C 424, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT MANUFACTURER OF TYPEWRITER ribbons, to handle goods, commission or salary. Call Room 1, 3603 Wabash-av.

WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 WEEK. J. BAIRD & WARNER, Room 57, 120 Washington-st.

WOMEN—FOUR LADY SOLICITORS OF address to travel; good salary and expenses; experienced. Address C 780, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAPLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL Harrison 1087, res. Corn Exchange Bank.

SEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4143.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

36TH, ELLIS-AV.—FLAT 7, LORRAINE, FRONT bedroom, with board; private family.

474 BOWEN-AV.—TO RENT—PLEASANT HOME for two or three; private family; moderate terms; convenient to L and cables.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room; excellent board; $5; walking distance.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT board; reasonable; walking distance.

3958 DREXEL-BOULEVARD; "THE DREXEL;" room and board $6 up; choice location.

North Side.

29 LINCOLN-AV., NEAR LINCOLN PARK—BEAUtiful newly furnished rooms; excellent board.

262 ONTARIO—NICE, COOL, DOUBLE OR SINGLE front rooms; board if desired.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM WITH board; select location; walking distance; refs.

376 CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION; DESIRAble rooms with excellent board; low rates.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; pleasant location.

West Side.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS on second floor, with choice board.

643 MONROE-ST.—TWO LARGE CONNECTING rooms on parlor floor, with board, for two or three gentlemen; running water; very reasonable.

718½ ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND board for two; $45 per month; no flat. Address C 890, Tribune office.

2277 ERIE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board; reasonable; day board.

Hotels.

THE HOTEL LA VITA— 211 and 213 Dearborn-av., is admirably located for residents desiring quick access to the city. Rooms, with or without board, including telephone, elevator, and bell services.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, TRIBUNE BLOCK—HAS the most respectable patronage of any house of its class in the city; rooms from 75 cents per day upwards. Reference First National Bank. S. GREGSTEN, proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

LADY DESIRES COUPLE TO BOARD; PRIVATE house; modern conveniences. C 435, Tribune.

Summer Resorts.

LAKE GENEVA—GOOD BOARD AND NICE rooms; rates reduced to $5 and $6 for balance of season. McCabe Cottages.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO, IN AN EDUCATED FRENCH family; region of Hyde Park; references given and desired. Address W. W. ROOT, Box 305, Morgan Park, Ill.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR SINGLE GENT IN private family. Vicinity Oakland station, Illinois Central. Address A 843, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG COUPLE WANT PLEASANT room with good board in private family; good location on West Side. Address C 426, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1274 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—2217 WABASH-AV., ROOMS, FURnished, from $6 to $25; stone house; first and second floor front; good light, good bath, hot and cold water, steam.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms, ten minutes' ride from Van Buren-st. 86 Fifty-third-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; reasonable. 81 E. 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-av.—Newly furnished alcove and single room; ref.

TO RENT—339 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT SINgle rooms; best location; references.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE, N. E. corner Jackson-blvd and Lincoln-st., $45.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED CARpeted rooms; running water and grate; refined private family; near Met. L. C 446, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST LARGE places in Kenwood; house elegantly furished; 3 acres of ground filled with trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables; $300 per mo. for 1 or 2 years. MRS. N. W. CASE, 31, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1309 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement frame, newly painted and decorated; suitable for private family or first-class dressmaker; $50. HONORE BROS., 1534 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN; beautiful lawn; will rent for $40. Address J Y 9, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE LOCATED 9-ROOM BRICK detached house; all improvements, West Side boulevard, near L station W. Lake-st. Call 203 Tacoma Bldg. Price $25.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST SIDE; reasonable to right party. Address with reference, C 874, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT HOUSES NEAR LAKE Shore drive; one furnished. 590 E. Division-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSES, HOT AND COLD water; $10. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER CHIcago. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 5th floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE WILL care for furnished house or flat for the winter; highest references furnished. C 437, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

First-class 7-room flats. Call at 3 and 4 Hubbard-ct.

TO RENT— EXTRA DESIRABLE ONE APARTMENT IN THE DE LEON, 229-231 42D-STREET, NEAR DREXEL-BLVD.

Elegantly finished, 7 rooms, all light and large; steam heat, janitor service, hot water, tile bath-room, hall tree; sideboard, console, refrigerator, mosaic and maple mantels, gas fixtures, screens, etc.; sunlight in every room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS—"ELEGANTA"—4709-11 Prairie-av., 7 and 8 rooms, near L road; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, elaborate and hardwood finish and floors, marble entrance and sinks, janitor, etc. Open for inspection. Agent at building or DRAPER & ELY, 184 Lasalle, cor. 47th and Grand-blvd. Main office: 167 Dearborn-st. 'Phone Main 4167.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1333 AND 1335 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath, $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $18, $20, $25; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FOR CHOICE STEAM HEATED 4-room flat see Linden Block, n. w. corner 48th-st. and Evans-av. GEO. C. GORDON & CO., exclusive agents, 4701 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Oakland 8.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS; MODERN IMPROVEments; newly papered; $16 up. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—1933 WABASH-AV., 5-ROOM FLATS. Will rent cheap. WILLIAM E. DEE, 116 East Quincy-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, MODERN SECOND flats, 3340-42 Calumet-av.; examine before renting. F. NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—FLATS—4 ROOMS AND BATH, $8, $9; 5 rooms and bath, $11, $12; shades, screens, etc.; janitor service. 3317 Cottage Grove-av.; L station.

TO RENT—MOVING FREE; REFERENCES; 7-room flat, $26; 4 room, $16; 2 room, $10; ranges, steam. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM, LIGHT, STEAM flats, $25 up, cor. Rhodes-av. and University-pl., near 35th. Address J Y 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1010 GARFIELD-BLVD. (55TH-ST.), near L; 7 station elegant 8-room flats; steam heat; all improvements; $35 and $40. See janitor.

TO RENT—REFERENCES. 5-ROOM FLAT; $11; 6 baths, ranges, bells. 3616 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS. 3537 COTTAGE Grove; $16; all improvements; newly finished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, $25. Address 5541 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3530 LAKE-AV.—7-ROOM SECOND flat; steam heat, janitor, etc.

West Side.

TO RENT—

Nos. 5, 6, and 7-room steam heated flats in Kirchhoff's new apartment building, with gas ranges, clothes dryers, hot water all year round, gas and electric combination fixtures, window shades, screens and janitor service; 1 block from Metropolitan station. C. STEINBRECHER, Milwaukee and Oakley-avs., office up-stairs, open evenings and Sundays.

TO RENT—279 OGDEN-AV., 4 ROOMS..... $16.50
370 Grand-av., 4 rooms, brick 12.00
119 West Huron-st., 4 rooms, light 9.00
128 Warren-av., 5 rooms and bath 27.50
E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, MODERN IMPROVEments, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—307 AND 309 JACKSON-BLVD., FOUR nice, clean flats, 5 and 6 rooms; low rent.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE PELHAM," CORNER GARfield-av. and Clark-st., 3 to 6 room steam-heated flats. Agent on premises, 929 N. Clark-st. from 10 to 12 daily. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—244 HAMPDEN-CT., NEAR WRIGHTwood-av.—A very good modern 8-room steam-heated flat, including bath and storeroom. Inquire at first flat.

TO RENT—51 PINE-ST., 2 STRICTLY MODERN 9-room flats; steam, gas ranges, etc.; one furnished; choice location; walking distance.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, HANDSOME building, $18; 4 rooms, $10. 68 Wendell-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, COMPLETELY FURnished; all modern improvements; 6 to 8 rooms; North Side-st or east of State and south of Lincoln Park; rent reasonable required and given. Address C 449, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 9 ROOM STEAM heated flat; board owner for the rent; good location, South Side. Address A D 405, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM FLAT; GAS and bath. Address C 421, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE; 6 ROOMS ABOVE; stable in rear; only $25 per month. 555 Austin-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE, 370 GRAND-av., near Ada, $30; basement too.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT, the elegant 2-story and basement store, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av.; elevator and shafted by steam; now occupied by carriage repository; commission to broker. D. E. CORNEAU, 2316 Cologne-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 189 Washington.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM, 1112 FORT Dearborn Bldg. (Clark and Monroe); tel., vault, etc.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—FRONT OFFICE; LOW rent. Apply 908 Tacoma Building.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business district. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 96 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. B. WOOD, Borden Blk, Room 61.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE FOLLOWING postoffice fixtures, now in use at the Rockford Postoffice: 310 lock boxes, 300 call boxes, 80 lock drawers, general delivery guards, money order outfit, one iron Harrison bag rack for 44 bags, one six-carriers' table and case, one three-carriers' table and case, and five one carrier's table and case. WILLIAM T. ROBERTSON, Rockford, Ill.

WANT TO BUY COMPLETE RESTAURANT OUTfit; counter and stools preferred; must be cheap and in good order and cost less than 60; state price. Address A. J. WHITE, General Delivery, St. Paul, Minn.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL WILL SELL A LOT OF office furniture, including safe, sliding desks, map racks, bookcases, chairs, letterpress, etc. DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., 40 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OFFICE PARTITIONS, FIXTURES, etc. 187 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SAY, IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD piano at a very reasonable figure come around and see us at once.

OUR LEADERS: All grades.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
ESTEY PIANOS AND ORGANS.
CAMP & CO. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
ARION PIANOS. All prices.

TUNING. REPAIRING. MOVING.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
Are now located in their new building,
STEINWAY HALL.
General representatives for
A. B. CHASE,
VOSE & SONS,
KURTZMANN,
AND STERLING
PIANOS.
Slightly used and second-hand pianos in great variety and at very
LOW PRICES.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
STEINWAY HALL,
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

AWARDED MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

TONE, QUALITY, DURABILITY, BEAUTY OF DESIGNS.

The Adam Schaaf new improved upright piano must be seen and heard to be appreciated; made by our own factory by experienced workmen; we are making a high-grade piano and selling direct to the people at a low price on terms to suit; our warranty protects the purchaser against any loss by defective material, workmanship, or performance; a child can purchase of us as well as an expert.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE STILL HAVE SEVERAL OF THOSE FINE bargains in STEINWAY, KNABE, WEBER, CHICKERING, and DECKER BROS. pianos on hand, all uprights, which are little used, at almost your own price. We have a choice of 3 upright pianos for sale, each. Pianos for rent; rent applied if purchased. Payments if desired. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Bargains in second-hand uprights in first-class order—some practically new—Weber, Knabe, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Stuyvesant. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROTHERS'
Big Piano Store,
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

$160 BUYS A VOSE & SONS' MAHOGANY CASE upright piano; a sterling upright; $240 buys a Steinway upright; $135 buys a Fischer upright; $175 buys a Chickering upright piano.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Branch, 447 63d-st. Englewood.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Are unrivaled in beauty of tone,
Delicacy of touch and wonderful durability.
Prices and terms to suit all.
Sold only on the instalment plan for one profit.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

LEFT ON SALE—
One Hallet & Davis upright, practically new; stool and scarf; $150; payments if desired.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$135 GIVES YOU CHOICE OF THE FOLLOWING uprights: Bauer, Emerson, Gaylord, New England, Fischer; payments if desired.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$65, $100, $125, $140, AND $150 EACH—UPRIGHT pianos by various makers; every instrument is in thorough repair and fully warranted; fine figured natural wood casings; terms to suit customers. Established 1873.
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A HENRY F. MILLER UPRIGHT IN GOOD CONdition, and choice of several other well-known makes at from $150 to $200.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT, COTTAGE SIZE, price $170; has been but little used, and would readily pass for new. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER PIANOS | THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO.
SOHMER PIANOS | Western Agents,
SOHMER PIANOS | 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED PIanos. Wisener Western Branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

A BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED KNABE UPRIGHT, in good condition; price $250.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100; A MODERN UPRIGHT piano in good condition; warranted sound.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PRACTICALLY NEW STEINWAY UPRIGHT AT about one-half original cost.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WILL GIVE 50-FT. CLEAR HINSDALE LOT FOR piano $300. Address C 426, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1868.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian, Berlin and Paris, 251 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN, SOBER, GOOD ADDRESS, experienced; good pay for services. CLARKE, 60 Monument-pl., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. DR. R. SCHWARZE, 1007 MASONIC TEMple, treats female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 485 WELLS-ST., treats successfully all diseases of woman.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRED. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN PIANO TEACHER; state price. Address C 444, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$25,000 EQUITY IN business block; want clear residence and vacant. J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 VERY CHOICE 8-ROOM HOUSES, Nos. 6536 and 6538 Vincennes-av.; finished in oak; furnace heat; everything elegant and modern; 3 blocks to L station; at extreme low price of $4,500; it will pay to see them before buying.
Two-story 8-room stone front detached modern residence, Hyde Park, $6,400.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A FIRST-class 4-story stone front apartment building, close to Grand-blvd., and only 7 minutes' walk from 43d-st. elevated station; excellent renting location; value $75,000; would accept clear vacant north of 63d and east of Cottage Grove-av. Address owner, J Y 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOT FOR STRICTLY modern apartment building. Sea property, n. w. cor. Ellis Park and 57th-st. Can show suitable plan for same.
J. C. CHRISTMAS,
916 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—ATTENTION—IN KENwood, near the lake, 10-room modern brick; cost $11,500; must sell; price reduced to $7,500; and we want an offer.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams. Tel. 5170. GROVELAND PARK—Large double brick house, No. 40, with lot 58x132 feet, barn; lot alone worth the price; $20,000; a bargain.

FOR SALE—SCHOENHOFEN RESIDENCE COR. Prairie and 25th-st.; 90x180; $70,000; clear; brick house, stable, large grounds, trees; trade accepted. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HYDE PARK RESIdences; first time offered; $16,000, $17,000, $22,000; terms: Madison-av. and 52d; open; agents investigate. C. H. BINNEY, 204 Dearborn, ex. floor.

FOR SALE—TWO 8-RM. BY 125 FT. LOTS ON 65TH and Aberdeen; $450 each; worth $700. Apply 3609 Armour-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $7,500; EASY TERMS; 2-STORY stone flats; steam heat, sideboards, ranges, etc. 433 42d-pl., near Vincennes. (Inquire 1st flat.)

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS. RAPID TRANSIT BY C. M. AND ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
COCHRANE & KELLY,
723 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 12, BLOCK 10 west front, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Touhy-avs., 50x174; block pavement sewer, water, and assessment all paid; price $1,750; $10 cash, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 185 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE with bath and modern conveniences, 2555 Claremont-av.; price $3,650, $500 down, $15 monthly; lot 97x165. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 185 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME FLAT BUILDing; two flats of six rooms each. 2169 N. Robey st.; $3,600; $200 down, $30 monthly.
SAMUEL BROWN JR., 1001, 185 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 150X150, SHERIDAN drive, Morse-av.; bargain. S. L. WALKER, 164 Wabash.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 MINUTES ON THE METROPOLItan Elevated, Harrison-st., between St. Louis and Central Park-avs.—6 new 7-room stone front modern dwellings; look and you will be pleased; small cash payment. Address C 881, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPERty on W. North-av. near Humboldt Park; equity of $3,500. 925 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—NICE COMFORTABLE HOME; 2103 Washington-blvd; call and see it.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOUNG MAN, BUY A LOT AT NORTH Chicago on payments so easy you can't miss them, and in a few months you'll be patting yourself on the back; the new works of the Chicago Hardware Co. will add 2,000 to North Chicago's population; present low prices and easy terms cannot last; particulars with pleasure. T. DE WITT GANSE, Sales Manager, 1502 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY BUYS A house, 10 houses to choose from, prices from $1,700 to $3,000, assessments all paid, 6 to 8 rooms; water in house; sewer connected. All neighborhood stores, churches; property clear of incumbrance; 40 trains daily, 7c fare; 7½ miles from Court House, at Clyde. CHARLES R. WORCESTER, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS HOME IN NORTHwest, west, or south suburb; 25 minutes' ride, electric or steam; best locality and improvements; very small equity; balance to suit; particulars on application. Address B 396, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—DESIRABLE RESIdence property; deep lots, covered with trees, cement sidewalks, sewer, and water.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25 OR 50 FEET FRONT IN Mayfair, on C. and N. W. R. R.; very cheap; this is the best investment you can make to secure a home. Call on CHARLES G. FRORER, 19, 196 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COUNRTY HOME, 8 ACRES AT NAperville, Ill., 10-room house with 2 cellars, barn, 9 kinds of grapes, and 60 other fruits; big bargain for quick sale. E. S. DREYER, 708 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY—SOME valuable suburban real estate in the City of Chicago will be sold at a sacrifice for CASH within the next 30 days. Address D 967, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108-110 La Salle, R. 1342.

FOR SALE—37½ FT. LOT NEAR MADISON-ST., between Austin and Oak

USE THE SWORD WELL

ST. BERNARD DRILL CORPS IS THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Chicago's Crack Company of Knights Templar Fears No Foe in Military Tactics—It Holds a Trophy That None Dares Try to Wrest from It—Roster of the Corps in the Boston Parade—Rush of Pilgrims East Commences—Ottawa Commandery Goes Through in a Crowd.

To no body of Knights Templar in the United States is the triennial conclave a more welcome event than to St. Bernard Drill Corps of St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago. To them it is a welcome event because it presages more honors to be won by their skill in handling the sword of the Knights. But it means hard and steady work for weeks beforehand. Night after night practice is kept up, for there is that trophy of victory to be held, the banner won at Indianapolis in 1882, which has remained in St. Bernard Drill Corps' possession for a long fifteen years.

Holman G. Purinton is commandant of

JOHN F. FIGEL, Generalissimo. EDWARD B. CHANDLER, Eminent Commander. ALMON W. BULKLEY, Captain General.

COUNCIL OF CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY.

St. Bernard's Drill Corps. He started for Boston last night to be on the ground early to look over the ground where the competitive drill is to be held. If all goes right Commander Purinton will have as good a corps in Boston during the conclave as he has

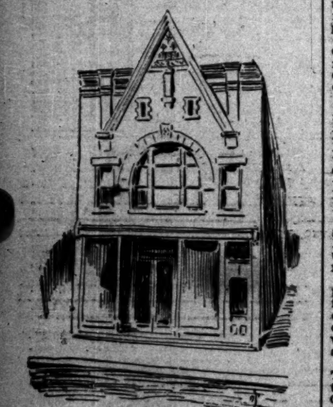
ADAM H. JOHNSTON, [Eminent Commander St. Bernard Commandery.]

ever led at a Knights Templar triennial. The roster of Sir Knights who have signified their intention of going is as follows:

Commandant H. G. Purinton, P. E. C.
First Lieutenant F. C. Roundy, P. E. C.
Second Lieutenant George D. Eddy, P. E. C.
First Sergeant S. D. Simpson.
Second Sergeant William Johnston, P. E. C.

Sir Knight Buehl,	Sir Knight Lee,
Sir Knight Cooke,	Sir Knight Thompson,
Sir Knight O'Connor,	Sir Knight Loomis,
Sir Knight Kahl,	Sir Knight Shoemaker,
Sir Knight Hughes,	Sir Knight Monk,
Sir Knight Wiltze,	Sir Knight Lemont,
Sir Knight Turner,	Sir Knight Appelt,
Sir Knight Collins,	Sir Knight Bauman,
Sir Knight Sherrard,	Sir Knight Blanchard,
Sir Knight Pettit,	Sir Knight Jones,
Sir Knight Walton,	Sir Knight Hartley,
Sir Knight Leonard,	Sir Knight Salisbury,
Sir Knight Miller,	Sir Knight Roth,
Sir Knight Malden,	Sir Knight Klanen,
Sir Knight Offerman,	

St. Bernard Drill Corps is a separately constituted body, although directly connected with St. Bernard Commandery. There are sixty veteran members who have served the required five years of active drilling and then passed out to make way for



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, SOLONA, ILL.

younger men, and forty active members who have served a full apprenticeship and graduated as expert drilled men. Its drills have been witnessed by delighted thousands in every city where the triennial conclave has been held. It has a standing challenge out to all other crack drill corps of commanderies in the country, and its prize trophies won through skillful tactics are looked upon fondly by its members. So great is the reputation of the St. Bernard Drill Corps as an expert organization that in recent years no other drill corps has been willing to compete with it in a prize competitive drill.

Holman G. Purinton, the commandant of the corps, has been a resident of Chicago since the close of the war. While in the service of his country he developed a fondness for military tactics which has clung to

HOLMAN G. PURINTON, P. E. C. [Commandant St. Bernard Drill Corps.]

him ever since. Mr. Purinton was born in Kennebec, Me., fifty-two years ago. During the civil war he served as a private in the Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions. He holds the rank of Major and commands a battalion of the Illinois National Guard. He takes a deep interest in Grand Army matters. In 1892, when the champion drill corps of St. Bernard Commandery was incorporated as a separate body, he was elected drillmaster and has held that position ever since. He is immensely popular in Masonic circles, and his advice in drilling tactics is much sought after.

The drill corps has an interesting history and one in which the virtues are many and defects few. It was organized in 1887 for the purpose of taking part in a competitive drill held in Cleveland, O., and ranked seventh in a field of nine. Encouraged by the fact that they were not left entirely in the rear the members took to practice drill energetically.

In 1880, when the memorable conclave was held in Chicago, the Grand Commander offered a championship banner as a prize under the conditions that the corps winning it should hold it for three years. The Chicago corps were barred from competing during the conclave, but had the privilege of challenging the winner after the conclave. The banner was won by Raper Drill Corps of Indianapolis, Ind., and the St. Bernards immediately issued a challenge. In August, 1882, the contest came off in Indianapolis, and the St. Bernards won. They brought the banner back in triumph to Chicago, and hold it today against all comers.

In October, 1882, Raper Corps came to Chicago and tried to win its lost banner back, but was unsuccessful. At this time representatives were in Chicago from Louisville, Ky., and Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of challenging the winner, but their nerve failed and each returned home.

Since that time the champion St. Bernards have been looking for a drill corps that will meet them in battle array and try to wrest their well-earned honors from them.

Two other competitive prize drill trophies are held by the corps—the silver sphere, won in San Francisco in 1883, and the silver brick secured in Denver three years ago.

The drill at the Boston conclave will be held in the Boston Baseball Park, and St. Bernard, of course, is entered. Commandant Purinton will go on the field with twenty-four swords and four officers.

KNIGHTS FROM THE STATE ARE OFF.

Ottawa Commandery and Fraters from Near-By Towns Leave on a Special.

Knights Templar from Ottawa, Morris, Marseilles, Streator, Rochelle, La Salle, Peru, Grand Ridge, Dayton, Seneca, Prairie Center, and Utica, all belonging to the Tenth Division, Illinois commanderies, passed through the city yesterday en route to Boston. The Ottawa Commandery will be officially represented, the neighboring Knights being visitors only. The party consists of 100 Sir Knights and sixty women. They were quartered at the Great Northern yesterday and left at 7 o'clock in the evening over the Grand Trunk. The party is traveling in a special made up of five sleepers, a day coach, and a baggage and commissary car.

The first objective point after leaving Chicago is Port Huron. Niagara Falls will be reached at 10 o'clock this morning. Here a short stop will be made to see the falls. Dinner will be served before 4 o'clock. An hour's stop for supper and "takin' in the town" will be made at Toronto. At 5 o'clock in the morning the party will reach Kingston, where it will take a steamer down the St. Lawrence through the Thousand Islands to Montreal, arriving there at 6 o'clock Friday morning. The next jaunt will be made in a special train through Vermont and New Hampshire, including the Green and White Mountains, arriving at Boston at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Disembarking, the women will be assigned carriages and the commandery will march directly to the Boston and Albany depot and board the cars for Auburndale, where they will make their headquarters in the Woodland Park Hotel. The Ottawa party will be escorted from the Boston and Maine depot by Newton Commandery of Boston. Newton Commandery will also give a reception to the Ottawans Thursday night. No formal program has been arranged by the party while in Boston.

With the exception of prize Henry Mayo, Eminent Commander; Albert F. Schoch, Generalissimo; Theodore C. Gibson, Past Eminent Commander; Sir Knights J. P. Rodgers, Gustave Kneussel, C. E. Fisher, D. McDougall, A. E. Tyler, Nathan Fleming, W. M. Brown, Milton Pope, George Woelfel, Henry Baum, N. J. Carey, C. Grossman, Fred Haskell, A. P. Wright, C. S. Magner, E. A. Rogers, Henry Taggart, James Gentleman, E. T. Teed, A. G. Blanchard, T. T. Crowell, J. L. Gardner, Richard Farnsworth, Fred Keith, E. L. Lott, Thomas Ross, M. G. Stevens, M. E. Blanchard, C. McFeeley, and others.

Most of the party will after the conclave go to New York on either the Providence, Fall River, or Norwich steamers. A trip up the Hudson will conclude the only other feature of the home trip.

The Ottawa Sir Knights have made a departure in the commandery itinerary, their illustrative and descriptive matter being confined to Ottawa and vicinity. Over 1,500 cigars made in Ottawa and bearing the Ottawa commandery's label will drive dull care away on the Boston trip.

Besides the Ottawa contingent the Grand Trunk had two other parties of pilgrims to take care of yesterday. They were Joliet Commandery No. 4 of Joliet, Ill., and the commandery from Hannibal, Mo. Besides the two specials six extra sleepers are attached to the second section of the 3:10 train to take care of the rush of excursionists. Today will be another busy one for the Grand Trunk people. The South Dakota Knights will reach the city today and go on to Boston over the Grand Trunk. Grand Commander Brown of Aberdeen is with the party, accompanied by his staff. The Mitchell and Yankton delegations are with him and the Sioux Falls and Black Hills contingents will join him in Chicago. They are due in Boston Monday morning. The Grand Trunk will also send the North Dakota delegation out today. Galesburg Commandery of Galesburg, Sterling of Sterling, and Everts of Rock Island, Ill., will go out on a special train over the same line. The biggest rush of today with the Grand Trunk will be when the Iowa Grand Commandery and commanderies from throughout that State reach the city over the various Iowa lines. It will require five special trains to carry them out of the city. St. Joseph Commandery No. 4 of St. Joseph, Mo., is also due tomorrow and goes east over the Grand Trunk. Friday the Grand Trunk will send out ten special trains carrying Sir Knights. They have been chartered by Chicago Commandery of Chicago, St. Bernard of Chicago, the Kansas Grand Commandery in three trains, Hugh De Payens No. 51 of St. Joseph, Mo., Crusader Commandery of Rockford, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Sir Knights and excursionists, and a special for the South Bend (Ind.) Commandery, which will pick up pilgrims at Valparaiso and other points between Chicago and South Bend.

At all the railroads the demand for tickets keeps up. The Michigan Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, West Shore, Lake Shore, Nickel-Plate, and other roads are getting their share of the business. All look to a heavy run of Knights on their triennial pilgrimage Friday and Saturday.

WILL RECEIVE THE CALIFORNIANS.

St. Bernard Commandery to Greet Them on Arrival in Chicago.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21.—California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, arrived in this city on a special train about midnight and left for the east via the Burlington route at 1 a. m., after being handsomely entertained by their Denver brethren. The party is under the command of Sir Reuben P. Hurlbut, assisted by Sir H. T. Graves, Recorder of the commandery. The train left San Francisco Aug. 18, and is scheduled to reach Boston at noon Aug. 24. A stop will be made at Montreal, where a trip on the St. Lawrence River will be taken at the invitation of brethren of Montreal. The hospitalities of Malta Commandery at Newport, Vt., have also been extended, and a sail on Lake Champlain under the auspices of the commandery will be one of the charms of the journey. There are ninety-three members in the party, many of them being women.

St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago will be at the Union Depot on the West Side this morning, when California Commandery reaches Chicago. There will be no formal reception. The few hours of the commandery's stay here will be passed in a social way on the depot platform. Golden Gate Commandery No. 16 of San Francisco will arrive Friday evening at the Union Depot and go on to Boston over the Erie. St. Bernard Commandery and nearly all the other Chicago commanderies will then be on the pilgrimage to the conclave, and such receptions as will be given the Golden Gate will be done by the stay-at-home Knights. Oakland Commandery of Oakland, Cal., will take the Grand Trunk from Chicago to Boston.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—About fifty members of Ottawa Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, and fully 100 residents of Ottawa left here on a special train this morning for Boston. This is the largest number of Knights of the Ottawa Commandery that have attended any encampment in years.

HIS SENTENCE IS THOUGHT CRUEL.

Petition for Leniency for Private Thomas Gill Going Round.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—A great deal of indignation is shown by men who have been subordinates to Lieut. William E. Birkheimer of the Third Artillery over what is regarded as an excessively severe sentence imposed by court-martial upon Private Thomas Gill, who knocked Lieut. Birkheimer down at the arsenal some time ago, and is now serving a sentence of four years in the penitentiary for his act. A petition is now being circulated in order to secure a reduction of the sentence, of which the following is a copy:

To the President. Through the Honorable, the Secretary of War—We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, who were on duty with the meteorological service of the signal corps at the time that Lieut. William E. Birkheimer was therewith connected by detail from the Third Artillery, desire to petition you for a reduction of sentence imposed by court-martial upon Private Thomas Gill, until recently on duty at the arsenal in this city, for assault upon the person of the said Lieut. Birkheimer.

Each one of us feels that the said Lieut. Birkheimer, while so detailed as his superior officer, sought to impeach the standing, honor, and dignity of his subordinates by his ungentlemanly conduct, overbearing manner, and tyrannical methods; that in his hands laws created by wiser heads and humane hearts for the proper subservience of military discipline were so rigidly drawn and executed as to make those whom they were intended to kindly govern feel that they were degraded in the eyes of their fellow-men; that in contradistinction to the considerate and courteous treatment bestowed by many other officers, who were able and consistent disciplinarians, and who were likewise detailed with the said Birkheimer, the latter's treatment of subordinates was such as to detract from their self-respect and render life burdensome.

In our opinion he was a tinct. May not this justify the Commander-in-Chief of the army in taking under advisement this petition in behalf of Private Gill? May it not be that human nature has at last revolted and that his act was the culmination of abuse long applied? Is the person of an officer so exalted that for striking one a man may receive a sentence sometimes passed for manslaughter in the District of Columbia?

In the name of humanity we respectfully protest against what we believe to be the cruel punishment of Private Gill for striking his superior officer, Lieut. Birkheimer. The offender was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault, and there were other mitigating circumstances. The civil courts would punish such offense with five or ten days' imprisonment or a fine of $5 or $10. Is not this sentence of four years unnecessarily harsh and cruel, and is it not out of place in this country and in this age?

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1895.

This petition has been signed, it is stated, not only by nearly every man who has had to serve immediately under Lieut. Birkheimer, but by a number of merchants and other citizens who are in sympathy with the movement. Those who are pushing the petition desire to have it understood that they are not making a fight against army discipline, but are merely protesting against what they consider the brutal acts of an officer who, while he might be on the side of law technically, passed all bounds of forbearance in his manner of dealing with subordinates.

It is said that Lieut. Birkheimer, while at West Point, established a reputation as a fighter and that on one occasion he called down upon himself great disapproval by knocking out Fred Grant in a fisticuff. As an instance of the Lieutenant's overbearing style it is said that on one occasion he happened to go to a hotel in which one of his men was stopping. The subordinate was in the same town with the Lieutenant on business, but when the officer saw the subordinate sitting in the public dining-room he refused to eat there with the man in the house.

Many stories of despotic treatment are told by men who have served in the signal corps under Lieut. Birkheimer. These men say of all the army officers who in the past were in charge of that bureau, none acted other than in a gentlemanly way toward subordinates with the exception of Lieut. Birkheimer. It is said that the officers generally endeared themselves to the men, and when the time came for them to be detached from that service there was a general feeling of regret. But in the case of Birkheimer it is said that they sang hallelujahs of praise when his detachment was announced. These men state that no subordinate was ever treated in a gentlemanly way by Birkheimer, who, they say, considered it degrading to him to speak other than in a tyrannical and dictatorial manner to the men serving under him, although these subordinates, in social standing and in education in most instances, were quite equal with himself.

So numerous are the men who claim to have been insulted by Birkheimer that it is said there was the greatest rejoicing when it was found that Private Gill had used his fists to blacken the eyes of the officer and had rolled him in the gutter.

While every one concedes that this act on the part of the private was to be condemned, those who sign the petition referred to think that four years in the penitentiary is an excessive sentence for such an assault. A similar case between citizens would have resulted, after a trial in the police court, in either a light money sentence or a short sentence in jail.

TROUBLES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mayor Dyche of Evanston Has a Serious Problem to Solve.

Mayor Dyche of Evanston said yesterday he was not decided in his own mind as to the respective rights of the South Evanston public and the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, but would try to form some opinion within forty-eight hours. A permit was issued to the trustees of the school a week ago for the erection of a $20,000 new building on the present site, Main street and Sheridan drive. Work was begun immediately, but when the state of affairs was learned by residents of the neighborhood a number of them called on the Mayor and made vigorous protests against his action in issuing the permit. The Mayor thereupon suspended the permit until he could make an investigation. This he is now doing.

"The school, certainly, has some rights," says the Mayor, "It was located in South Evanston fifteen years ago when there were no residents living near enough to the school to make its presence objectionable. If people thereafter bought property and built homes right under the shadow of the school they knew what they were doing, and ought not to be making protests now. On the other hand many reputable people of South Evanston seem to think the school is a nuisance that ought to be abated. If I become thoroughly convinced by my investigation that such is the case I will revoke the permit. If, however, I find the school is complying with all the city ordinances, I cannot see that I would be justified in stopping the construction of the new building."

The agitation against the school has been vigorous and bitter in South Evanston of late. Indignation meetings have been frequent and charges of various kinds have been made. Meanwhile the school authorities are waiting until the protests shall assume definite shape before taking any action. A mass-meeting of South Evanston citizens will consider the whole subject next Saturday evening.

United Presbyterian Young People.

Columbus, O., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—There were 1,500 delegates at the opening of the Young People's Union of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States here tonight. The exercises were presided over by Mr. Charles P. Campbell of Chicago. His address was responded to by the Rev. McNeal of this city, Miss Mary Ross of Allegheny City, Pa., read a paper on "Our Work," and the Rev. John Tighe of Pittsburg spoke on "The Church and How We Did It." The most interesting feature of the convention is the "educational exhibit." It consists of specimen work from the different mission Sunday-schools under the jurisdiction of the church.

EXPLORE THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN TO MAKE A JOURNEY TO THE GREAT ANTARCTIC.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's Plan to Penetrate the Unmapped Southern Continent—Steam Vessels to Be Discarded and Sailing Sealers Used for the Exploration—The Journey Will Take Three Months to Reach the Gulf of Erebus and Terror—Many Important Problems.

Beaten and baffled for the while in its efforts to solve the mysteries of the frozen North, science has again turned its attention to the almost forgotten terra incognita of the South—the great white continent that is supposed to occupy the larger part of the earth's surface which lies within the antarctic circle.

This immense unmapped and entirely unknown land exercises over many imaginations a far greater charm than the long-sought secret of the Northwest passage, or even the finding of the North pole, yet this fruitful field for exploration has been neglected, and, with the exception of the commercial venture of the Dundee whalers in 1892 and the remarkably successful journey of the Norwegian whaler Jason in 1893, there has been no attempt to penetrate the icy desert of the South. The last really serious effort in this direction was that of Sir James Ross in 1839. There are now signs, however, of a reawakened interest in this region, as was shown by the amount of attention the subject received at the meetings of the International Geographical Society just held in London.

In fact, after a thorough discussion the society passed, amid great enthusiasm, a resolution declaring that the most important piece of geographical work still to be undertaken was the exploration of the antarctic regions and recommending that the geographical societies of the world undertake the task. It is understood that the British Government intends to fit out an expedition for the purpose of scientific exploration in the south polar seas, but the English savants urged a private expedition because they are afraid that the delay that generally characterizes such official enterprises will allow "some bold American and his lady" to step in and pluck the honors.

Explorer Cook's Plans.

Dr. Frederick Cook's proposed journey to the South shows that their fears were well grounded. It was Dr. Cook's original intention to lead a party south last fall. The disaster to the steamer Miranda in the Arctic Seas prevented this. It will be remembered that Dr. Cook's eighty summer excursionists to Greenland had a rather exciting experience with the sinking of the Miranda, which struck a rock. Since that time Dr. Cook has been bending every energy to the accomplishment of his new scheme this fall. He has succeeded in enlisting the active support of various scientific bodies and of private individuals as well. There seems to be no doubt that the sum necessary to fit and send out the expedition—$25,000—will be subscribed. Instead of employing a steam whaler, as last year's program called for, Dr. Cook expects to secure two sailing vessels, sealers, of about 100 tons burden apiece. Sealers of this capacity are only 100 feet or so long, but they are stanch craft, fairly rapid sailers, and superior for ice work. Their hulls are thickly sheathed with timber, and where in an ice jam an iron vessel would be crushed like an eggshell they can generally escape unharmed. Each sealer will be manned by a crew of five men, preferably those who have had experience in the North. The provisioning will be for three years, although the intention is to return in twenty-four months. The extra year's provisions may prevent any unpleasant yearnings toward cannibalism in case the party is accidentally detained in frozen latitudes. The scientific corps will comprise only five, including the leader.

To Push Into the Interior.

It will take the vessels three months to sail the odd 6,000 miles from New York to the Gulf of Erebus and Terror. This gulf, named after the ships of Sir James Ross, is an indentation in Louis Philippe Land, near the sixty-fourth parallel of latitude and south of Cape Horn. The antarctic summer will be commencing when this rendezvous is reached.

If a clear sea presents itself a further southing will be attempted. Otherwise the expedition will immediately disembark. A lifeboat and stores will be deposited to provide for a retreat to the Falkland Islands in case of disaster and the loss of their vessel. From Louis Philippe Land their course will depend upon the openings developed in the ice barrier by the winds and current prevailing at that time, but the first opportunity will be seized to enter the ice with the ship and push as far South as possible. If then a safe harbor shall be found for their vessel they will consider that what remains to be done will be found comparatively easy work.

In case a sufficiently secure harbor cannot be found the two sealers will be sent to the Falkland Islands with instructions to return the following year. As the nearest mainland is 700 miles away, and that only a desolate tip of South America, the members of the expedition will be quite isolated. At least as long as they keep near the Erebus and Terror Gulf natural food in the seals and birds will not be wanting. Upon the return of the party which is to penetrate into the interior, which will be about March 1, 1895, the return voyage will be commenced if the ships have arrived, or if, in case they wintered there, they are in condition to move and the ice opens sufficiently to release them. Stopping at Louis Philippe Land long enough to make some special study of the conditions existing there, the retreat will be continued to the Falkland Islands and thence homeward. Should the vessels be lost, the party will make its way as best it can by boats and sledges to where the lifeboat was deposited with stores on Louis Philippe Land. From there the voyage to the Falkland Islands will be made in the open lifeboat, a not pleasant but yet practicable method of transportation over so short a route.

Will Wear Bird-Skin Clothes.

Dr. Cook has had made a number of reindeer and bird-skin suits, which he believes will keep the wearers comfortable even if the mercury freezes. The garments are on the Eskimo pattern. The breeches and jacket are separate. The leggings and boots, combined, are of reindeer and sealskin. Then each man will wear an elder duck shirt, with soft feathers, next to his skin. Besides, there are fur sleeping-bags and robes.

This valuable outfit of furs luckily escaped sinking with the Miranda last summer. They were obtained in Greenland and Labrador. As to dogs, Dr. Cook had a fine pack of Eskimo sledgers, but these languid latitudes had a bad effect on them, and all but three died. The expedition may have to stop off Patagonia and obtain some of the shepherd dogs that roam half wild about the savannas and pampas. A team of ten dogs will be sufficient. They will draw wooden sledges, which will be built upon arrival according to the necessities of antarctic ice and snow travel.

The provisions will consist of biscuit, dried fruit, cereals, condensed milk, and the like. The staple article of diet will be pemmican, the main constituents of which, beef and tallow, will be procured at a South American port on the way down. Tea will be the only liquor the explorers will have besides melted snow. One reason for employing sealers for transportation is economy. Steam, according to Dr. Cook, is only of advantage in the midst of ice. As the real work of the expedition is on land the method of arrival does not matter much.

The Great South Sea.

The Southern ocean is the father of all seas. It spreads itself over nearly the entire Southern Hemisphere of our planet. Its waves roll in one continuous sweep around the globe. Those great areas of water which we have been pleased to call the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Idian oceans are mere arms of the great Southern sea, with which it reaches northward and attempts to clasp the entire globe in its chilling embrace. Geographers have arbitrarily named the limits of the Southern ocean as coincident with the Antarctic circle, but this is merely a matter of convenience, growing out of the fact that the other oceans were explored and named long before the true relation of this great Southern sea to them was understood.

Take a small globe in your hand and reverse its usual position, so that you can look directly at the south pole and Southern Hemisphere. You will be surprised to see how nearly all the world south of the equator is covered with water by this one great sea. Three points of land jut timidly into its great waste of waters, part of South America, a small portion of Africa, and those remains of the great Asiatic peninsula now forming a mass of islands known as Oceanica. South of the southern termini of these three bodies of land, Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, and Tasmania, the belt of waters stretches in an uninterrupted circuit of 15,000 miles around the globe. Over this great waste of waters winds sweep with a violence unknown at the north, through it run strong currents, beneath its surface are enormous depths which the line of the scientist has not yet measured, through its chilly waters sail majestic icebergs beside which those of the north polar regions are mere pigmies, and over its central area extends a region of cold not experienced in the Arctics. It is to explore a rocky spot in the center of this vast and ever wintry sea, a land whose shores are protected with a wall of ice 300 feet high that Dr. Cook proposes to undertake a three years' cruise in small sailing vessels.

Problems to Be Studied.

The really important object of an expedition to the Antarctic Seas is the making of investigations into supposed changes in terrestrial magnetism, though Dr. Cook, buoyed by the discoveries of the Jason, hopes to find, it is said, relics or even live specimens of an Antarctic people. There are many points of interest in connection with the icy regions of the South which need elucidation, amongst them the cause of the abnormal lowness of the barometer. Soundings and dredgings cannot fail to be of much value, and a better knowledge, or, to speak more correctly, some definite knowledge of the antarctic continent would at least be of interest. The most important work of such an expedition as is proposed would, however, be the magnetic observations, for the positions of the south magnetic pole and of the southern force of maximum intensity are still uncertain, and it is necessary, in connection with the practical navigation of iron and steel ships, that all the data it is possible to obtain should be placed in the hands of experts. It is known that farther south than the parallel of 40° S. changes have taken place in the magnetic elements since Ross' expedition, and there are no means of ascertaining what is the amount of those changes without further investigations in latitudes as near to the south pole as it is possible to get. In the next few years magnetic disturbances will probably be at a minimum, and scientists therefore think that the time has arrived when a properly equipped expedition should be sent to the antartic regions to continue the work which has been left practically untouched since the voyage of Sir J. Ross. It is not understood that Dr. Cook will be supplied with the necessary apparatus for deep sea sounding and dredging, but will probably go prepared to make astronomical, meteorological, and geological observations, while geographical notes will obviously form an important feature of the work of the expedition.—Boston Transcript.

MISS SNYDAM'S WORK NOT LIKED.

Supt. Bright Tells Why a Teacher Was Not Reinstated.

Supt. O. T. Bright of the County Schools says that the reason the petition of the people of Desplaines for the retention of Miss Edna J. Snydam as teacher in one of the district schools was refused was that the work of the teacher had been unsatisfactory.

A petition has been signed by the people of the suburb asking that Miss Snydam, who has been dropped from the list of teachers by the County Superintendent, by replaced in the school in which she has taught for the last three years. Mr. Bright says that although Miss Snydam would have been dropped from the list of teachers any way, he understood that she did not intend to teach in country schools the coming year. This information had been given him by Mr. Schrader, the principal under whom Miss Snydam taught, who at the same time expressed dissatisfaction at the result of Miss Snydam's work.

Affection Valued Highly.

A $50,000 damage suit has been filed in the Circuit Court which is said to have back of it a sensational tale of alienated affection on the part of the complainant's wife. The defendant in the suit is Sylvester Derby, a Lemont lumber dealer, and John L. Powderly, the plaintiff, is another resident of the drainage canal district, whose wife is the alleged cause of the trouble, and holds the former responsible for her defection, rating her regard at $50,000. Mrs. Powderly and her husband, it is said, have ceased to live together. Both of them are past the prime of life, and it is said the affair has caused not a little talk in Lemont.

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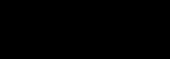

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